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An Inquiry into the Methods of preventing the Painful and Fatal EFFECTS of COLD upon the HUMAN BODY.

[Publiſhed in America.]

THE human body is ſo contrived that it receives an uneaſy ſenſation of cold when the mercury falls below 62° in Farenheit's Thermometer. This uneaſineſs is increaſed in proportion as the mercury deſcends, till at laſt the action of the cold becomes painful. It is a ſingular quality in the animal body, that its heat is neither increaſed nor diminiſhed by the ordinary temperature of the air. Heat guards againſt its own ill effects by leſſening, while cold guards againſt its ill effects by increaſing the action of that cauſe or thoſe cauſes which generate heat in the animal body. But there are degrees of cold in many parts of the world, and ſometimes in this climate, which are too great to be overcome by the powers of the ſyſtem. It is the buſineſs of art to aſſiſt nature in theſe caſes; nor is it unworthy of philoſophy to inquire into the manner in which the various means operate, which have been contrived to counteract cold, and, if poſſible, to enlarge and increaſe them.

The firſt method I ſhall mention is the frequent uſe of the cold bath. We need only appeal to the Indians of this country, who uſe the cold bath ſo frequently, for proofs of its uſefulneſs, in leſſening the ſenſibility of the ſyſtem. Perſons who

who have uſed it either to preſerve or to reſtore health, have found that it rendered their ſyſtems leſs ſenſible of the action of cold. Children are often fortified in this manner, and, from the vigour it gives their ſolids, become ever afterwards leſs liable to be affected with cold than thoſe who have been brought up without it.

The ſecond method is to wear looſe garments of fur or wool. Theſe ſubſtances are not warm in themſelves, but they tranſmit the heat of the body much ſlower than linen, cotton, or ſilk; for fire follows in ſome meaſure the ſame laws that electricity does in paſſing through many bodies, with regard to its relative velocity. Looſe garments were much uſed among the Romans, and continue to be worn in moſt parts of Aſia, as being cooleſt in the ſummer, and warmeſt in winter. They are warm when made in this manner from their confining the perſpiration.—When this is carried off, we have the ſenſe of cold. Hence the reaſon why the ſame degrees of cold are perceived ſo differently in a windy and in a calm day.

A third method of leſſening the effects of cold has been ſaid to conſiſt in avoiding heat as much as poſſible, in order to *harden the body*, as it is called, againſt the action of the cold. This opinion is univerſal, and the practice to which it has led is not much leſs ſo. The heat is ſuppoſed to act by increaſing the ſenſibility of the ſyſtem. But I think ſome facts may be offered which tend to invalidate this opinion, and which will ſhew it to be in ſome meaſure a vulgar error.

The Germans in this country ſit conſtantly in ſtove-rooms in winter, where the heat is ſeldom leſs than from 86° to 90°, and yet no people enjoy better health, or endure all the viciſſitudes of our climate equal to them. The Weſt Indians, we find, bear the cold of our winters much better than the natives of the ſtate, notwithſtanding they bring with them conſtitutions which have always been inured to a heat ſeldom leſs than 66°. In Siberia, we are told, that the Ruſſians uſe a kind of vapour bath, twice a-week, the heat of which is equal (from comparing Reaumur's to Farenheit's thermometer) to 112° of the latter's ſcale, and plunge themſelves immediately afterwards in the ſnow, or expoſe themſelves to the cold. The ordinary heat of their ſtove-rooms is ſeldom leſs than 104° of Farenheit's; and yet they travel, march, and work, for many hours, and ſometimes for whole days, without going near a fire. The coldneſs of their climate may be conceived of when we add, that the ground is entirely covered eight months of the year with ſnow.—The water and the earth are ſometimes frozen above ten feet deep, and the mercury for ſeveral months never riſes above 0 in the thermometer.—From theſe facts does it not ſeem probable that heat produces the ſame inſenſibility to cold, that cold does to itſelf? or may they not reciprocally produce the ſame effects upon the extremities of the nerves?—The Europeans, we find, bear the heat of the Weſt-Indian climate better, and ordinarily attain to a much greater age than the natives of thoſe climates. This may ſerve to expoſe the futility of that argument with which ſome defend the practice of importing negro-ſlaves from Africa into the Weſt-Indian Iſlands and ſouthern ſtates—that is—From a ſimilarity of climate they are more capable of bearing heat and labour than the Europeans. The reverſe of this is true. One European (who eſcapes the firſt or ſecond year), I have heard from good authority, will do twice the work, and live twice the number of years, that an ordinary African negro will.—Nor need we be ſurpriſed at this, when we hear, that ſuch is the natural fertility of the ſoil, and ſo numerous the ſpontaneous fruits of the earth, in the interior parts of Africa, that the natives live in plenty at the expence of little or no labour. This, in warm climates, has ever been found incompatible with long life and happineſs, and does not ſeem to have been intended by the Author of Nature. Future ages, therefore, when they read the accounts of the *ſlave-trade* (if they do not regard them as fabulous), will be at a loſs to know which to condemn moſt, our folly, or our guilt, in abetting this direct violation of the laws of nature and religion.—But to return—Although it may be granted, that the natives of cold, bear heat much better than the natives of warm climates, yet the reverſe of this propoſition may not be ſo readily admitted. It has been ſaid, that the African negroes do not bear our winter ſo well as the natives.—Perhaps this fact has been too readily received, from a preſumption of the truth of that opinion which we have called

called in queſtion. My own obſervations upon this ſubject have been far from confirming the general opinion. And even in thoſe caſes where I have obſerved the effects of cold moſt in new negroes, I have found but little difficulty in attributing them to that languor and depreſſion of ſpirits, which ſlavery brings upon the whole ſyſtem, or to their being but ill cloathed.

A fourth method of guarding againſt the painful and fatal effects of cold, is to keep the *feet warm*. The effects of cold are firſt felt in thoſe parts upon the account of their remoteneſs from the action of the heart and brain. The Indians in this country ſeldom feel any inconvenience from ſleeping in the open air in cold weather, when they lie with their feet to a fire. There are ſeveral ways of keeping the feet warm, each of which we ſhall mention in order. The firſt is, by wearing ſuch covering upon them as allow the feet to move properly. *Indian mokaſons* (as they are called) or ſhoes are well contrived for this purpoſe. The feet in theſe are allowed a larger motion than in our common calf-ſkin ſhoes. It was remarked in Canada, in the winter of the year 1759, during the war before laſt, that none of thoſe ſoldiers who wore mokaſons were froſt bitten, while few of thoſe eſcaped that were much expoſed to the cold, who wore ſhoes. But let us ſuppoſe the feet to be already affected with the cold, and the perſons to be unable to walk, or to uſe any exerciſe. If this ſhould happen to more than one perſon in the ſame company, I would recommend the ſame practice to them which was uſed a few years ago by a gentleman of Maryland with ſuch eminent ſucceſs. Being obliged to croſs Cheſapeak Bay late in the evening, and the weather being intenſely cold, he was frozen up in the middle of the Bay. There was no one with him but the ferryman.—The proſpect was gloomy. After attempting in vain to keep his feet warm, he pulled off his boots,—lay down upon the bottom of the boat, and threw his great coat over him, and then reſted his feet againſt the ferryman's breaſt, ſuffering the ferryman to do the ſame againſt his breaſt. His feet ſoon became warm, and he ſlept ſeveral hours pretty comfortably. The next morning the ice was ſo hard that he led his horſe on it to the oppoſite ſhore. Of the uſefulneſs of a practice of this kind, I have heard another fact. A gentleman of repute (formerly of this city), coming from the country late at night, on foot, was overtaken in a ſtorm of ſnow—loſt his way—and lay down at the foot of a tree, expecting certain death. His dog followed him, and lay down at his feet, as if willing to ſhare his fate. He had not lain long there before his feet became warm. He fell aſleep, and waked next morning covered with ſnow, and purſued his walk to town in good health.

A third way of keeping the feet warm, is by wetting them in cold water, or by plunging them in ſnow, thus expoſing them to greater degrees of cold than thoſe they are already affected with. The Indians often break the ice of brooks, in order to wet their feet when they become cold. I have heard that an illuſtrious modern Philoſopher * makes it a practice to leap out of bed when his feet are cold, and to warm them by ſtanding for ſome minutes upon a cold marble, or brick hearth. Cold, when long continued, and of a certain degree, we know acts as a ſedative upon the nerves. The water and marble in theſe caſes, from their greater degrees of coldneſs, ſtimulate the veſſels of the feet, and rouſe them to quicker contractions, and hence the propagation of heat through them.—It may be proper to add here, that cold in a certain degree, in its *firſt* operation on the body, is always ſtimulating.

A fifth method of preventing theſe effects of cold is, by wrapping or rubbing the parts which are frozen with ice or ſnow. This practice is univerſal among the Danes, Ruſſians, and all the inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe.

We ſhall briefly inquire into the manner in which the ſnow and ice produce theſe ſalutary effects. Van Swieten tells us, in his Commentaries upon Dr Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, that they act by extracting certain frigorific ſpiculæ from the body. To illuſtrate this, he calls in the analogy of a frozen apple thrown into a bucket of cold water. Here, he ſays, we ſee the ſpiculæ which are extracted from the apple, lodged upon its ſurface.—When theſe are wiped off, others are again formed there; ſo that in time the apple has all its froſt extracted, and regains its uſual ſoftneſs and taſte. But theſe facts may be explained upon other principles, without

* Dr Franklin.

calling in the action of frigorific particles.—I could offer many arguments to prove that cold is entirely negative, and that it depends upon nothing but an abſence or abſtraction of heat.—The ſnow and ice act in the preſent, as the cold water did in the former caſe, only by ſtimulating and exciting the circulation of the blood in the frozen parts. The appearance of ſpiculæ upon the apple may eaſily be accounted for when we call in that well-known law of heat, of its always tending to an equilibrium. The apple from its extreme coldneſs freezes the water which ſurrounds it, and thus gives the appearance of ſpiculæ or frigorific particles on its ſurface, while the water in the bucket, being conſiderably warmer than the apple, communicates its heat to it, and thus reſtores it to its original ſoftneſs and taſte.

But ſixthly, Let us ſuppoſe a perſon has endured the utmoſt extremity of cold, and that his whole body is torpid, or benumbed with it. The approach of this ſtate is known by a ſleepineſs. In this ſituation it is common to uſe frictions, and to pour ſpirituous liquors down the throat. Although the former ſhould by no means be omitted, yet the veſſels which terminate on the ſurface of the body are often too torpid to be rouſed into action by them. Spirituous liquors of all kinds operate but ſlowly; and on many people, from their being too long accuſtomed to them, they have no action. I ſhall mention a fact communicated to me a few months ago, by a gentleman on whoſe veracity I could depend, which may lead us to adminiſter a very different medicine. A man in riding ſome diſtance a few years ago, was ſo benumbed with the cold that he fell from his horſe. He lay for ſeveral hours on the road in a torpid ſtate. At laſt he awoke with a violent vomiting and purging, and in a profuſe ſweat. Upon recollecting, he remembered that he had ſwallowed a chew of tobacco, which he had in his mouth; and to the harſh and diſagreeable operation of this medicine he attributed his recovery.

Extract from a Diſcourſe delivered by the Earl of Buchan, to the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, on the 14*th of November* 1787, *being the ſeventh anniverſary of its inſtitution.*

GENTLEMEN,

SINCE our laſt meeting on this occaſion, forty-three donors have completed the number of one thouſand individuals, who have enriched our library and muſeum ſince our firſt inſtitution.

I am happy to obſerve, that, during the laſt year, no meeting has intervened without ſome uſeful and intereſting communication; and it is to be hoped that our communications and donations will become more frequent, when by the publication of our tranſactions, the utility of our inſtitution ſhall be more perfectly eſtabliſhed in the opinion of the public.

Since our laſt anniverſary, the papers ſelected for publication have been in the hands of ſuch of our members as undertook to prepare them for the preſs. A liſt of them I have thought proper to lay on your table.

The tranſcripts of the Roman bulls relating to Scotland, from the ſecret archives of the Vatican, which are atteſted by the Præfect, the Abbot Marini, have been received from the learned Prelate Monſignior Erſkine at Rome; and I have done myſelf the honour to return thanks for this valuable communication, by a letter addreſſed to the Prelate, and conveyed by our worthy and reſpectable member Mr Byres of Tonlay.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that theſe tranſcripts are about to be continued, and will hereafter be placed among your archives.

A very beautiful MS. copy of the Koran, in the original Arabic language, has been depoſited in your library; and I have it in commiſſion from the learned and munificent Baron Suhm of Denmark, and Mr Thorkelin, Profeſſor of Ancient Hiſtory and Antiquities in the univerſity of Copenhagen, that the Daniſh publications, as well as the Icelandiſh, which are wanting in our library, will be tranſmitted to me for the uſe of this ſociety; and you may be aſſured that I ſhall, as formerly, though without injunction, place them in your collection.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the ſpirit of induſtry and of inquiry into the hiſtory and antiquities of ancient nations, continues to make great progreſs both at home and abroad.

The venerable, learned, and virtuous Sir William Jones, with his aſſociates, in the great country of Indoſtan, continues to explore the hiſtory and antiquities of that immenſe continent, which ſeems to have been the cradle of the human ſpecies; and the ſimilarities of language, manners, and ceremonies, as well

as

as of their moſt ancient monuments, ſeem to evince the truth of the conjecture, that the oldeſt inhabitants of Europe were of Aſiatic origin.

By comparing the curious and authentic deſcription given by the late learned Donald M'Queen, miniſter of Kilmuir in the Iſle of Sky, of the religious ceremonies and cuſtoms of the ancient highlanders of that iſland, with thoſe deſcribed by the Aſiatic Society of Antiquaries, much important reflection will ariſe; and I have taken care, on that account, to collect together into one volume, and one point of view, all which that Reverend gentleman has written on theſe ſubjects, in his notes and obſervations on the Gaelic verſion of the Pentateuch, which I received from the Rev. Mr Stuart of Luſs, who aſſiſted him in that humane and uſeful undertaking

Mr Joſeph White of Wadham college, Oxford, Laudian Profeſſor of Arabic, who publiſhed the Inſtitutes of Tamerlane, and the elegant ſermons on Mahometaniſm and Chriſtianity, with ſeveral other learned and intereſting works, a perſon of profound genius and deep reſearch, of great ſimplicity of manners and goodneſs of diſpoſition, is now employed in the publication of a Latin tranſlation, from the original Arabic, of the travels of Abdolatiph, a phyſician of Bagdad, who travelled through Egypt, and wrote a curious account of what had occurred to him on his journey.

This work was communicated to the late Dr William Hunter, phyſician in London, who admired it much, and wrote notes on the medical parts of it, which will be publiſhed, together with the tranſlation.

The ſame gentleman meditates the conſtruction of an immenſe work,—An Univerſal Dictionary of the Engliſh Language.

All thoſe who have hitherto compiled dictionaries, have only propoſed to themſelves to explain certain claſſes of words; but this takes in the whole ſcope of every ſign that has been uſed in our language to expreſs any being, or any idea whatever; comprehending all ancient and obſolete words, all terms of ſcience and of art, diſtinguiſhing thoſe that remain in uſe from thoſe that are become obſolete. Thus the work will be vaſtly greater, and more uſeful than that of Johnſon; but will require many years, and many ſupplements, to render it perfect.

Beſides, every aid that our language affords will be taken to render this work perfect: whereas, the great lexicographer above mentioned, even went ſo far as to reject the words of Shafteſbury, of Bolingbroke, and other ſceptical writers, whilſt he adopted many of my great-grandfather's, Sir Thomas Brown of Norwich, which were altogether of his own formation, and not ſufficiently naturaliſed in this country to be adopted. Beſides, Johnſon affixed no marks of characters or pre eminence to his words, quoting only his authorities, and leaving it to the reader to judge what degree of credit was due to them, which, without great learning and critical knowledge, could not be performed.

To this Dictionary it is propoſed to prefix a catalogue of all the books that have been conſulted or read, ſo that the compilers will be reſponſible for the omiſſion of ſuch words only as are to be found in theſe books. This is a noble undertaking, but muſt require an immenſe time to accompliſh.

Mr White is very deſirous that all learned ſocieties, and learned men in this country, ſhould be acquainted with his intentions, and ſhould communicate to him ſuch obſervations, hints, or remarks, as may be uſeful;—addreſſing their communications to him at Oxford.

Mr White is of opinion, that great light may be thrown on Ancient Egypt from the Arabic writings which have not hitherto been conſulted; and he propoſes ſoon to give a courſe of Public Lectures on that ſubject. He has printed, and diſtributed among his friends, a ſeries of 254 queries relative to this undertaking, that they may aſſiſt him with their advice and information.

An excellent inſtitution has taken place at Oxford, called, "The Foreign Literary Journal Society."

It is ſupported by a ſelect number of men of letters, who deſire to know what is going on in literature in foreign countries, being ſenſible of the barrenneſs of our own Journals, and their want of early and ſufficient information.

Each member pays two guineas. They are few in number, and the foreign Journals are numerous. But, as ſuch an aſſociation might be of great uſe at Edinburgh, I ſhall mention what they get periodically. The Critical, Monthly, and Engliſh Reviews; the Annual Regiſters, and Gentleman's Magazine; l'Eſprit des

Journaux

Journaux of Paris; Journal Encyclopedique of Bouillon; Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres et des Arts, of Paris; Journal Hiſtorique et Literaire of Berlin; Journal Generale de l'Europe, publiſhed at Liege; Gazetta de Weimar; Continuazione delle Novelle Letterarie of Florence; Effemeredi Letterarie di Roma; and the Annales Literarie of Henke and Bruns, publiſhed at Helmſtadt; Gottingiſche Anzeigen von geleherten Sachen, or Gottingen notices of literary affairs; Allgemeines Verzeich ip derer Bucher, or the General Catalogue of Books which are brought every ſix months to the fairs of Frankfort and Leipſick; Allgemeines Verſeichniſs neur Bucher mit kurzen Anmerkungen, or the General Catalogue of new books with ſhort remarks, publiſhed at Leipſick; Almendelig Danſk Litteratur Journal, or the General Daniſh Journal of Literature, publiſhed, I believe, at Copenhagen.

In Italy, the Sovereign Pontiff, and the King of the Two Sicilies, continue to patroniſe the exploring of the remains of antiquity from the ruins of Rome and of Herculaneum; a magnificent work, exhibiting the ancient ſtatues of Greek and Roman workmanſhip, which have been added to the Muſeum of the Vatican by Pope Pius VI. has been lately publiſhed, and proceeds upon the ſame plan; and his Neapolitan Majeſty has patroniſed the publication of prints, and deſcriptions of the bronzes, that have been dug out of the excavations of Herculaneum. In the preface to this ſplendid work, the editor aſſures the public, that, in the progreſs of the undertaking, there will be publiſhed tranſcripts from the ancient volumes of the claſſics which ſhall be unfolded from the ſame treaſure of antiquity. But I have been informed, from the beſt authority, that there can be little hope of theſe books ſeeing the light as long as the preſent ſyſtem of exploring them ſhall continue; and, as this ſubject is of great importance, I ſhall make ſome remarks that may tend to its farther elucidation. In the excavation of Herculaneum, there was diſcovered, many years ago, in the houſe of a perſon who muſt have been of high diſtinction, or of great fortune, a library, conſiſting of about one thouſand volumes; two hundred of which periſhed before the workmen, or their ſuperintendants, were aware of their nature or importance.

Of theſe 800 rolls or volumes which remain, a few only have been unfolded or unrolled, by a proceſs, which, though it requires no great art or dexterity, is extremely ſlow and tedious. Inſtead of employing forty or fifty hands to perform this taſk, and beginning by diſcovering the ſubjects or authors of the books, one or two perſons only have continued to unroll books that chanced firſt to be choſen, and which have happened to be of no great value: One of them conſiſts of Diſſertations on Education, and the other on Muſic. I have not yet learnt if any other books have been unrolled; but I beg leave to ſuggeſt the following plan for exploring the whole maſs in the courſe of a few years, and by that means, in all probability, enriching the world with perfect copies of all the moſt capital Greek and Roman claſſics; for it is not to be ſuppoſed that ſo noble an ancient library as 1000 volumes could be deficient in theſe. The art of printing has multiplied ſo many inſignificant books, and ſo many books of mere entertainment are now printed, that an ill choſen Engliſh library of 1000 volumes would be no great prize 1500 years hence, nor would it exhibit probably one half of our capital claſſics. But the caſe was very different with the ancients; ſuch a library muſt have coſt the collector four or five thouſand pounds, and would be collected with care and diſcernment, and admit of no frivolous or unintereſting performances.

In ſuch a collection we may certainly look for copies of,

1. Titus Livius, which would reſtore the loſt decades of his hiſtory.
2. Of Cicero's works, which would reſtore his favourite treatiſe de Republica, and ſeveral others, which are mentioned, either by himſelf, or other Roman claſſics.
3. Of Polybius, which would inſtruct us in many particulars relating to the Punic wars, and the military hiſtory of his age.
4. Of Dionyſius Halicarnaſſus.
5. The letter of Quintus Cicero, which he wrote to his brother, concerning our Iſland.
6. The two Anti-Catones of Julius Cæſar.

If the Sovereigns in Europe who patroniſe the ſciences and fine arts, think proper to apply to the King of the Two Sicilies for permiſſion to have tranſcripts of this collection made at their expence, fifty or ſixty poor friars might be conſtantly

ſtantly employed to unroll the volumes, and as many more to tranſcribe the books that ſhould be thought neceſſary, which, in the courſe of a few years, would complete this noble undertaking.

For this purpoſe, the propereſt mode of beginning the work would be, to unroll as much of every book as would ſhow what it was, and to proceed with the unrolling of thoſe only that ſhould be found worthy of being preſerved and tranſcribed; the reſt to remain for further conſideration, when the more important books had been unrolled and tranſcribed.

This plan would be attended with no great expence to any of the Royal Patrons, being divided among ſo many, and would immortalize not only their names and their reigns, but the age in which they lived.

With reſpect to our domeſtic tranſactions, the ſurvey of the fiſhing coaſts of Scotland, and the Weſtern Iſles, has been productive of literary, as well as commercial advantage.

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TO

Journaux of Paris; Journal Encyclopedique of Bouillon; Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres et des Arts, of Paris; Journal Hiſtorique et Literaire of Berlin; Journal Generale de l'Europe, publiſhed at Liege; Gazetta de Weimar; Continuazione delle Novelle Letterarie of Florence; Effemeredi Letterarie di Roma; and the Annales Literarie of Henke and Bruns, publiſhed at Helmſtadt; Gottingiſche Anzeigen von geleherten Sachen, or Gottingen notices of literary affairs; Allgemeines Verzeich ip derer Bucher, or the General Catalogue of Books which are brought every ſix months to the fairs of Frankfort and Leipſick; Allgemeines Verſeichniſs neur Bucher mit kurzen Anmerkungen, or the General Catalogue of new books with ſhort remarks, publiſhed at Leipſick; Almendelig Danſk Litteratur Journal, or the General Daniſh Journal of Literature, publiſhed, I believe, at Copenhagen.

In Italy, the Sovereign Pontiff, and the King of the Two Sicilies, continue to patroniſe the exploring of the remains of antiquity from the ruins of Rome and of Herculaneum; a magnificent work, exhibiting the ancient ſtatues of Greek and Roman workmanſhip, which have been added to the Muſeum of the Vatican by Pope Pius VI. has been lately publiſhed, and proceeds upon the ſame plan; and his Neapolitan Majeſty has patroniſed the publication of prints, and deſcriptions of the bronzes, that have been dug out of the excavations of Herculaneum. In the preface to this ſplendid work, the editor aſſures the public, that, in the progreſs of the undertaking, there will be publiſhed tranſcripts from the ancient volumes of the claſſics which ſhall be unfolded from the ſame treaſure of antiquity. But I have been informed, from the beſt authority, that there can be little hope of theſe books ſeeing the light as long as the preſent ſyſtem of exploring them ſhall continue; and, as this ſubject is of great importance, I ſhall make ſome remarks that may tend to its farther elucidation. In the excavation of Herculaneum, there was diſcovered, many years ago, in the houſe of a perſon who muſt have been of high diſtinction, or of great fortune, a library, conſiſting of about one thouſand volumes; two hundred of which periſhed before the workmen, or their ſuperintendants, were aware of their nature or importance.

Of theſe 800 rolls or volumes which remain, a few only have been unfolded or unrolled, by a proceſs, which, though it requires no great art or dexterity, is extremely ſlow and tedious. Inſtead of employing forty or fifty hands to perform this taſk, and beginning by diſcovering the ſubjects or authors of the books, one or two perſons only have continued to unroll books that chanced firſt to be choſen, and which have happened to be of no great value: One of them conſiſts of Diſſertations on Education, and the other on Muſic. I have not yet learnt if any other books have been unrolled; but I beg leave to ſuggeſt the following plan for exploring the whole maſs in the courſe of a few years, and by that means, in all probability, enriching the world with perfect copies of all the moſt capital Greek and Roman claſſics; for it is not to be ſuppoſed that ſo noble an ancient library as 1000 volumes could be deficient in theſe. The art of printing has multiplied ſo many inſignificant books, and ſo many books of mere entertainment are now printed, that an ill choſen Engliſh library of 1000 volumes would be no great prize 1500 years hence, nor would it exhibit probably one half of our capital claſſics. But the caſe was very different with the ancients; ſuch a library muſt have coſt the collector four or five thouſand pounds, and would be collected with care and diſcernment, and admit of no frivolous or unintereſting performances.

In ſuch a collection we may certainly look for copies of,

1. Titus Livius, which would reſtore the loſt decades of his hiſtory.
2. Of Cicero's works, which would reſtore his favourite treatiſe de Republica, and ſeveral others, which are mentioned, either by himſelf, or other Roman claſſics.
3. Of Polybius, which would inſtruct us in many particulars relating to the Punic wars, and the military hiſtory of his age.
4. Of Dionyſius Halicarnaſſus.
5. The letter of Quintus Cicero, which he wrote to his brother, concerning our iſland.
6. The two Anti-Catones of Julius Cæſar.

If the Sovereigns in Europe who patroniſe the ſciences and fine arts, think proper to apply to the King of the Two Sicilies for permiſſion to have tranſcripts of this collection made at their expence, fifty or ſixty poor friars might be conſtantly

ſtantly employed to unroll the volumes, and as many more to tranſcribe the books that ſhould be thought neceſſary, which, in the courſe of a few years, would complete this noble undertaking.

For this purpoſe, the propereſt mode of beginning the work would be, to unroll as much of every book as would ſhow what it was, and to proceed with the unrolling of thoſe only that ſhould be found worthy of being preſerved and tranſcribed; the reſt to remain for further conſideration, when the more important books had been unrolled and tranſcribed.

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TO

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the NAVY. [p. 579].

IN this country redreſs can ſeldom be expected by any body of men who have it not in their power to lay their caſe effectually before the repreſentatives of the people, eſpecially if that redreſs is to be attended with inconvenience to government; and miniſters are ſo much occupied with the ordinary buſineſs of the ſtate, that they dread what may add to their anxiety, or hazard a removal. It is therefore, from the deſires of a generous public, that the ſeamen of Great Britain are to hope for the firſt ſteps towards relieving them from their neglected, their oppreſſed ſituation. No man of weight or influence is perſonally intereſted in defence of their liberties, becauſe the moment even one of their own body riſes but a ſtep in the ſcale of ſociety, he is no longer ſubjected to thoſe intolerable hardſhips of which they have ſo much reaſon to complain. Thoſe who govern always find, that all the land inhabitants of this iſland are ready to concur and aſſiſt in violently ſeizing the perſons of the ſeamen, certainly knowing, that by their exertions alone war can be kept from planting its bloody ſtandard in the heart of Britain, in the centre of their delightful poſſeſſions. But do not all thoſe inhabitants exult in the protection of Magna Charta? Have they not boaſted of the Bill of Rights? And are not ſeamen born to the privileges of Britons? Why are they not intitled to all thoſe rights? Where, and when, did they forfeit them? Was it in ſeeking for the foes of Britain in the four quarters of the world, that they forfeited their title to the protection of the Habeas Corpus? Or was it in baffling the repeated attempts of our moſt dangerous enemies, that they were excluded from the ſhelter of the laws? But this is the age of liberty; ſeamen will know the natural rights of mankind, they cannot be concealed; no cuſtom can obliterate them, no judge can take them away. The ſacred flame of liberty begins to illuminate France in America, it has beamed upon the African, and ſhall it be confined in Britain? Shall the ſeamen alone ſit in the darkneſs of ſlavery? No, my countrymen, let us beware of continuing thoſe hardſhips upon a ſet of men who have not deſerved them at our hands. Or if we will not liſten to reaſon, if we are deaf to the cries of juſtice, let us beware of the dreadful alternative to which the incenſed may have recourſe in the days of our terrors and alarms. For, however we may wrap ourſelves up in ſecurity, the face of the maritime world renders ſuch an alternative more probable every day. Let us turn our eyes but for a moment upon the ſtates which poſſeſs naval power, obſerve their eager attempts, their earneſt deſire for improvement, and read in theſe efforts the conſequences of being ſtationary, if not retrograde. If we will be taught by nothing but the fool's inſtructor, let us learn by experience the neceſſity of counteracting by advancement, the ſucceſs of an enemy, whoſe maritime exertions for ambitious influence, ſurpaſs thoſe of Britain for power, for ſafety, for exiſtence.

Moſt earneſtly is it to be wiſhed, that arguments ſo unanſwerable may have ſome weight, and may add to the public regard for ſo deſerving, ſo eſſential a body of men; and much is it to be deſired, that the deliberations of the great council of the nation may be turned to affairs ſo momentous as the defenſive maritime intereſts of Britain. In all other States the eſſential ſtrength is a land-force, but a naval defence is peculiar to us; and maritime affairs now verge to ſuch a criſis as will certainly at laſt convince us, not only of the neceſſity of œconomy, but of the weakneſs of miſplacing that œconomy, by which the thouſands ſaved from the navy during peace, increaſe the expence by millions in each ſucceeding war. And every new armament muſt tend to enlighten the underſtanding of thoſe men whoſe duty it is to ſee, that the force which adds to the power of a miniſter, is not in an iſland the force which adds to the power of the ſtate; and that this is a circumſtance in a very peculiar manner favourable to that liberty which renders Britain the envy of the world. In theſe days of the approaching glory of maritime power, in theſe days of the increaſing force of freedom, happy ſhall it be for this iſland, if its inhabitants, opening their eyes upon their preeminent ſituation, and ſtretching forth upon the boſom of the ocean the arms of their true defence, ſhall leave endleſs fortifications and boundleſs armies, to endleſs tyranny and boundleſs continents, and nouriſh that force which can alone ſave them from contemptible inſignificance or utter deſtruction.

Lond. Chron. *An* ISLANDER.

A Tour in Catalonia, concluded. [*p.* 584.]

IN above an hundred miles in Catalonia, we have ſeen but two houſes that appeared, decidedly, to be gentlemen's; one, the governor's at Vielle, and the other in the town of Poeblar; and in the ſame line of country, not more than one acre probably in 200 is cultivated. Thus far, therefore, we have experienced an entire diſappointment in the expectation of finding this province a garden.

In this diſtrict not one acre in an hundred cultivated, all rocks, ſhrubs, and weeds, with patches of wretched oats on the mountain-ſides. The road leads up one which is all of ſtone, covered with roſemary, box, brambles, &c. At the top break at once on the view of a deep vale, or rather glen, at the bottom of which a muddy river has ſpoiled the little land which might have been cultivated. The hills are ſteep, and all is cultivated there that could be ſo, but the quantity very ſmall.

Deſcend into a very rich vale, and to the town of Paeus: croſs the river Sagree by a moſt commodious ferry boat, much better contrived and executed for carriage and horſes than any I have ſeen in England. I have croſſed the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and other rivers, but never ſaw any horſes forced to leap through a narrow cut in the ſide of the boat, but I expected them to be lamed, and have been preſent when others have, with the greateſt difficulty, been whipt in. A carriage may be driven in and out of this ferry-boat without taking off a horſe, or any perſon moving from his ſeat. It croſſes the river by a great rope paſſing againſt a lanthern wheel, which is long enough to allow for the ſpreading of the river in the higheſt floods. Every thing now changes the features. The vale on compariſon with thoſe we have ſeen is wide, and alſo flat, and water plentifully conducted in canals, which paſs every quarter, ſo as to be let into the field of every proprietor. Having paſſed above 100 miles of dreary mountain, this vale, ſo great was the contraſt, had the appearance of enchantment. The care and attention given to irrigation, cannot be exceeded. The land is prepared for it, by levelling with a nicety as curious as for making a bowling-green, and this (conducting the water excepted, which is common to every one) is the only expence: this general level is divided into oblong beds, from 6 to 8 feet wide, by little ridges of fine mould, drawn up nicely with a rake every time the ground is ſown, in order that the water may not ſpread over too much at once, in which caſe the irrigation would be unequal; there would be too much of a current at the part where the water enters; a circumſtance of no great importance in watering graſs land, but which would be miſchievous in arable; ſmall trenches take the water from the carrier-canals, and paſſing by the ends of thoſe beds, the farmer opens them at pleaſure to diſtribute the water where wanted. As ſoon as the land is ſown it is watered, and periodically, till the plants are up; moderately while they are young; but every day, and ſometimes twice a-day, when full grown: the effect is ſurpriſing, and infinitely exceeds that of the very richeſt manures that can be ſpread upon any land. The rapidity of vegetation is ſo great, that there are but few crops which demand all the ſummer for coming to perfection; I believe hemp is the only one: that plant is now 5 to 7 feet in height, and of ſo thick a luxuriance that nothing can be imagined finer. The rye ſtubbles are ploughed and ſown with French beans, which are up and watered. After hemp wheat is the crop. At Paeus we ſaw many perſons winding ſilk; the cocoons were in warm water, and wound off by a well-contrived reel, ſomething different from thoſe uſed in France.

Prices.—Bread, 3 ſous, lb of 12 oz.
Mutton, 6 ſous, } the lb. of 48 oz.
Pork, 15 ſous, }
Bottle of ſweet white wine, 5 ſous.
——————red, 2 ſous.

Here they were threſhing by driving mules around on a circular floor of earth in the open air; a girl drove three mules round, and four men attended for turning, moving away the ſtraw, and ſupplying the floor with corn. Their crops are all brought home by mules or aſſes with panniers; met ſeveral; they each carried ſix great ſheaves, equal to twenty common Engliſh ones: where roads are bad, this is the only way in which it can be done.

July 16th. Approach Barcelona: buildings many and good; numerous villas, and within two or three miles. They ſpread to the right and left, and are ſeen all over the country.—The firſt view of the town is very fine; the ſituation beautiful, and the road ſo great and well-made, as to add much to the general ſcene;

ſcene; indeed there can no where be a finer; it is carried in an even line over all narrow vales, ſo that you have none of the inconveniencies, which otherwiſe are the effect of hills and declivities. A few plam trees add to the novelty of the proſpect to northern eyes. The laſt half-mile, we were in great hatte to be in time for the gates, as they are ſhut at nine o'clock: we had had a moſt burning ſun for forty milès, were a good deal fatigued, yet forced to undergo a ſtrict ridiculous ſearch at the gate, as every thing pays an entrée to government that goes into the town. When this was over, we went to the *French Crown*, but all full; then to *La Fonda*, where we found good quarters.

My friend thought this the moſt fatiguing day he had ever experienced; the heat being exceſſive oppreſſed him much. The contraſt of this inn, which is a very great one, with many waiters, active and alert, as in England; a good ſupper, with ſome excellent Mediterranean fiſh, ripe peaches, good wine, the moſt delicious lemonade in the world, good beds, &c. &c. contraſted moſt powerfully with the dreadful ſtarving or ſtinking fare we had every where elſe met with.

The 17th. View the town, which is large, and, to the eye, in every ſtreet remarkably populous: many of the ſtreets are narrow, as may be expected in an old town, but there are alſo many others of a good breadth, and with good houſes. Yet one cannot, upon the whole, conſider it as well built, except in what relates to the public edifices, which are erected in a magnificent ſtyle. There are ſome conſiderable openings, which, though not regular ſquares, are highly ornamental, and have a good effect in ſetting off the new buildings to the beſt advantage. One quarter of the city, called Barcelonetta, is entirely new and perfectly regular, the ſtreets all cutting each other at right angles: it is true, the houſes are all ſmall, being meant for the reſidence of ſailors, little ſhop-keepers, and artiſans, but it is at the ſame time no inconſiderable ornament to the city: one front of this new town faces the quay. The ſtreets are well lighted; but the duſt ſo deep in ſome of them, eſpecially the broader ones, that I know not whether they are all paved or not. The governor's houſe, and the new fountain, are on a ſcale and in a ſtyle which ſhews that there are no mean ideas of embelliſhment here. The royal foundery for cannon is very great; the buildings ſpacious, and nothing wanting to ſhew that no expence is ſpared. The guns caſt are chiefly braſs; they were boring ſeveral 24 pounders, which had been caſt ſolid, and which is an operation ſo truly curious, that one can never view it without paying ſome homage to the genius that firſt invented it. In time of war 300 men are employed, but at preſent the number is not conſiderable. The theatre is very large, and the ſeats on the two ſides of the pit (for the center is at a lower price) extremely commodious; there are elbows to ſeparate the places, ſo that you ſit as in an elbow chair. We were preſent at the repreſentation of a Spaniſh comedy, and an Italian opera after it, and were ſurpriſed to find clergymen in their habits in every part of the houſe. This, which is never ſeen in France, ſhews a relaxation in points of religion, that may by and by have its effect. They have an Italian opera twice a-week, and plays the other evenings. I ſaw a blackſmith, hot from the anvil, come in, and ſeat himſelf in the pit, with his ſhirt-ſleeves tucked above his elbows. The houſe is larger than ours at Covent-Garden. Every well-dreſſed perſon was in the French faſhion; but there were many others that ſtill retained the Spaniſh mode of wearing their hair, without powder, in a thick black net, which hangs down the back: nothing can have a worſe effect, or be, in idea, more offenſive in ſo hot a climate. But the object at Barcelona which is the moſt ſtriking, and which has hardly any where a rival, is the quay: the deſign and execution are equally good: it is about half a mile long, as I gueſſed by my eye. A low platform is built but a few feet above the level of the water, of ſtone, cloſe to which the ſhips are moored; this is of breadth ſufficient for goods and packages of all ſorts in loading and unloading the veſſels; a row of arched warehouſes open on this platform, above and over which is the upper part of the quay, which is on a level with the ſtreet; and, for the convenience of going up or down from one to the other, there are ways for carriages, and alſo ſtair-caſes: the whole is moſt ſolidly erected in hewn ſtone, and finiſhed in a manner that ſhews a true ſpirit of magnificence, in this moſt uſeful ſort of public works. It does credit to the kingdom. The road by which we travelled

travelled for several miles to Barcelona, the bridge over which we passed the river, and this quay, are all works which will reflect a lasting honour on the present king of Spain. They are truly great. There are now about 140 ships in the harbour, but the number is often many more.

The manufactories at Barcelona are considerable. There is every appearance as you walk the streets of great and active industry; you move no where without hearing the creak of stocking-engines. Silk is manufactured into stockings, handkerchiefs, (but these are not on so great a scale as at Valencia), laces, and various stuffs. They have also some woollen fabrics, but not considerable. The great business of the place is that of commission; there are not many ships belonging to the town, but the amount of the trade transacted here is very considerable.

The industry, and trade, however, which have taken root and prospered in this city, have withstood the continued system of the Court to deal severely with the whole province of Catalonia. The famous efforts which the Catalans made, in the beginning of this century, to place a Prince of the House of Austria upon the throne of Spain, were not soon forgotten by the Princes of the House of Bourbon. Heavy taxes are paid in Barcelona; nothing comes into the town without paying an entrée; a load of 220 bottles of wine pays 12 pesettos, which is about 12s. English: even wheat is not exempted. Houses pay a heavy proportional tax, which is levied with such strictness, that the least addition or improvement is sure to be attended with an increase of the tax. Nor is taxation the only instance of severity; the whole province continues to this day disarmed, so that a nobleman cannot wear a sword, unless privileged to do it by grace, or office; and this goes so far, that they are known, in order to be able to exhibit this mark of distinction, to get themselves enrolled as Familiars of the Inquisition, an office which carries with it that licence. I note this correctly, as the information was given me; but I hope the person who gave it was mistaken, and that no such double dishonour is in question; in a court, to drive men, fourscore years after their offence, and which offence was only fidelity to the Prince they esteemed their sovereign, to so unworthy a means of personal distinction. The mention of the Inquisition made us inquire into the present state of that *holy* office, and we were informed, that it was now formidable only to persons very notorious in ill fame; and that when it does act against offenders, an Inquisitor comes from Madrid to conduct the process: from the expressions, however, which were used, and the instances given, it appeared that they take cognisance of cases not at all connected with faith in religion; and that if men or women were guilty of vices which made them notoriously offensive, this was the power which interposed: an account by no means favourable; for the circumstance which was supposed most to limit their power, was the explicit nature of the offence, that it was against the Catholic faith, and by no means against public morals, to secure which is an object of very different judicatures in every country.

There are reckoned to be from 1200 to 1500 monks and nuns in the city.

Price of Provisions.

Bread, 4 sous and a fraction per lb. of 12 oz.

Mutton, 22½ sous the lb. of 36 oz.

Pork, 45 sous the lb. of 12 oz.

that of the poor people, very little less; but they buy the soldiers bread, which comes cheaper; they live very much on stock-fish, &c.

Hams, sometimes three or four pesettos or shillings the lb. of 12 oz. Wine, four to five sous the bottle.

The markets are now full of ripe figs, peaches, melons, and more common sorts of fruit, in great profusion. I bought three large peaches for a penny, and our laquais de place said that I gave too much, and paid like a foreigner. Noble orange trees are in the gardens in the town full of fruit; and all sorts of garden vegetables in the greatest plenty and perfection. The climate in winter may be conjectured from their having green peaſe every month in the year.

Labour. Common day wages are 25 sous *French*, sometimes rise to 33 sous, the very lowest 22½. Stocking weavers earn 33 sous.

View the very pretty fort to the south of the town, which is on the summit of a hill that commands a vast prospect by sea and land. It is exceedingly well built, and well kept. Notwithstanding this fort to the south, and a citadel to the north of the town, corsairs, in time of war, have cut ships vessels out of the roads, and very near the shore.

The 18th leave Barcelona; ſearched again at the gate going out, which ſeems for the payment of entries to be a needleſs and burthenſome precaution. Enter immediately an extraordinary ſcene of watered cultivation, and which muſt have given the general reputation to the province. Nothing can well be finer.—The crops in perpetual ſucceſſion—and the attention given to their culture great. Not the idea of a fallow; but the moment one crop is off, ſome other immediately ſown. A great deal of lucerne, which is cut four, five, ſix, and even ſeven times in a year; all broadcaſt, and exceedingly thick and fine, from 2½ to 3 feet high when cut. It is all watered every eight days. We meet many mule-loads of it going into the town, each 450lb. or 4½ quintals, which ſells for four peſettos, or near 4s. Engliſh; ſuppoſe it 4s. for 500 lb. it will not be difficult to calculate the produce of an acre. All I ſaw would yield ten ton green per acre at each cutting, and much of it a great deal more; let us ſuppoſe five cuttings or 50 tons per acre, at 16s. a-ton, this is 40l. Sterling per acre. It is to be remembered, that the growth we ſaw was the third, perhaps the fourth, and that the firſt and ſecond are in all probability more conſiderable; it will not, therefore, be thought any exaggeration to calculate on five ſuch. I by no means aſſert lucerne yields always, or generally ſo, as I ſpeak only of what I ſee. I have very little doubt, however, but this is the amount of that portion which is thus cut and ſold to Barcelona; poſſibly one third, certainly one fourth is to be deducted for the expence of carriage: this is the moſt difficult part of the calculation, for it depends on how many times the mule goes in a day, which muſt alſo depend on the readineſs of ſale and other circumſtances. The profit is, however, amazingly great. All the other lucerne I have any where ſeen ſinks, in my idea, to nothing, on compariſon with the vaſt and luxuriant burthens given by theſe watered grounds.—The fineſt crops I have known in England are drilled, but there is a fallacy to the eye in the drilled crops in proportion to the diſtance of the rows; they appear thick, while they are really thin; but in broad-caſt ones, which ſatisfy the eye, there is no deception, and theſe immenſe burthens, through which the ſcythe is with difficulty moved, produce more at one cutting than two feet drills would at three, with the advantage of the herbage being finer and ſofter. But weeds in England and Catalonia are two very different things; it well deſerves, however, with us, a better trial than it has yet generally received. I have viewed broadcaſt crops in that country, particularly Rocque's, on a very rich garden-ſoil, and Dr Tanner's on a common turnip-loam, which, though not to be named with the Spaniſh, were certainly encouraging.

Hemp, through all theſe watered lands, is the predominant crop; it is ſeven feet high, and perfectly fine; ſome of it is already harveſted. I am ſorry to ſee that the watered part of the vale is not more than a mile broad. Indian fig, called here *figua de Maura*, grows ſix or ſeven feet high, very branching and crooked, the arms at bottom as thick as the thigh of a common man; theſe and many aloes in the hedges. Every garden or farm has a ſmall houſe with a reſervoir for water, which is filled in moſt by a water-wheel, with jars around the circumference. The gardens between Barcelona and the fort, and alſo within the walls, are watered in the ſame manner; the water is let into every little bed, in the ſame way as I have already deſcribed, They are crowded with crops, and kept in moſt beautiful order: thoſe in and cloſe to the town ſcattered with mulberry-trees.—But in the diſtrict of which I am ſpeaking at preſent, among the hemp and lucerne, neither vine, olive, nor mulberry. Theſe watered lands belong generally to proprietors who live in Barcelona, and are let at thirty to forty Spaniſh livres the journal.

The valley in its wideſt part is three miles broad. Here it lets at 34 Spaniſh livres a year the journal, and the journal ſells from 600 to 1000 livres, each of theſe livres being about 54 ſous (1000 Spaniſh livres make 2700 French ones). Taking the medium at 800, and the French livre at 10½, this makes the journal 90l. 2s. 6d. and the rent of it 4l. The groſs rent of the land, therefore, pays nearly 4½ per cent. but whether this is clear rent, the tenant paying all taxes, and doing the ſmall repairs of his houſe, &c. or whether there are deductions on thoſe accounts, are queſtions which were neither forgotten nor reſolved. To ſhew the quick ſucceſſion of their crops, they have corn in ſtooks on the borders of ſome of the fields, and the land ploughed and ſown with millet, which is already nine inches high.

New Conſtitution for the UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA, *concluded.* [p. 591.]

ARTICLE II.

Section I.

THE executive power ſhall be veſted in a Preſident of the United States of America. He ſhall hold his office during the term of four years; and together with the Vice Preſident, choſen for the ſame term, be elected as follows:

Each State ſhall appoint, in ſuch manner as the legiſlature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of ſenators and repreſentatives to which the State may be intitled in the congreſs; but no ſenator or repreſentative, or perſon holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall be appointed an elector.

The electors ſhall meet in their reſpective States, and vote by ballot for two perſons, of whom one at leaſt ſhall not be an inhabitant of the ſame State with themſelves. And they ſhall make a liſt of all the perſons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which liſt they ſhall ſign and certify, and tranſmit, ſealed, to the ſeat of the government of the United States, directed to the preſident of the ſenate. The preſident of the ſenate ſhall, in the preſence of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, open all the certificates, and the votes ſhall then be counted. The perſon having the greateſt number of votes, ſhall be the preſident, if ſuch number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have ſuch majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the houſe of repreſentatives ſhall immediately chooſe by ballot one of them for preſident; and if no perſon have a majority, then from the five higheſt on the liſt the ſaid houſe ſhall in like manner chooſe the preſident. But in chooſing the preſident, the votes ſhall be taken by States, the repreſentation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpoſe ſhall conſiſt of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States ſhall be neceſſary to a choice. In every caſe, after the choice of the preſident, the perſon having the greateſt number of votes of the electors ſhall be the vice-preſident. But if there ſhould remain two or more who have equal votes, the ſenate ſhall chooſe from them by ballot the vice-preſident.

The congreſs may determine the time of chooſing the electors, and the day on which they ſhall give their votes; which day ſhall be the ſame throughout the United States.

No perſon, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be eligible to the office of preſident; neither ſhall any perſon be eligible to that office, who ſhall not have attained to the age of 35 years, and been 14 years a reſident within the United States.

In caſe of the removal of the preſident from office, or of his death, reſignation, or inability to diſcharge the powers and duties of the ſaid office, the ſame ſhall devolve on the vice preſident, and the congreſs may by law provide for the caſe of removal, death, reſignation, or inability, both of the preſident and vice preſident, declaring what officer ſhall then act as preſident; and ſuch officer ſhall act accordingly, until the diſability be removed, or a preſident ſhall be elected.

The preſident ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for his ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall neither be increaſed nor diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected, and he ſhall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he ſhall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of preſident of the United States, and will, to the beſt of my ability preſerve, protect, and defend, the conſtitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The preſident ſhall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the ſeveral States, when called into the actual ſervice of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices; and he ſhall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences againſt the United States, except in caſes of impeachment.

He ſhall have power, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the

the ſenators preſent concur; and he ſhall nominate, and, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, ſhall appoint ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, judges of the ſupreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for, and which ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law. But the congreſs may by law veſt the appointment of ſuch inferior officers as they may think proper, in the preſident alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The preſident ſhall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the receſs of the ſenate, by granting commiſſions, which ſhall expire at the end of their next ſeſſion.

Sect. 3. He ſhall from time to time give to the congreſs information of the ſtate of the Union, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient: he may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene both houſes, or either of them, and in caſe of diſagreement between them with reſpect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper: he ſhall receive ambaſſadors and other public miniſters: he ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and ſhall commiſſion all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The preſident, vice preſident, and all civil officers of the United States, ſhall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treaſon, bribery, or other high crimes and miſdemeanours.

ARTICLE III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch inferior courts as the congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh. The judges, both of the ſupreme and inferior courts, ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, and ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for their ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes in law and equity, ariſing under this conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under their authority; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the ſame State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign ſtates, citizens, or ſubjects.

In all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters, and conſuls, and thoſe in which a State ſhall be party, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction, in all the other caſes before mentioned the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations, as the congreſs ſhall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in caſes of impeachment, ſhall be by jury; and ſuch trial ſhall be held in the State where the ſaid crimes ſhall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial ſhall be at ſuch place or places as the congreſs may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treaſon againſt the United States ſhall conſiſt only in levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon ſhall be convicted of treaſon unleſs on the teſtimony of two witneſſes to the ſame ouvert act, or on confeſſion in open court.

The congreſs ſhall have power to declare the puniſhment of treaſon; but no attainder of treaſon ſhall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the perſon attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit ſhall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congreſs may by general laws preſcribe the manner in which ſuch acts, records, and proceedings ſhall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each State ſhall be intitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the ſeveral States.

A perſon charged in any State with treaſon, felony, or crime, who ſhall flee from juſtice, and be found in another State, ſhall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having juriſdiction of the crime.

No

No perſon held to ſervice or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, eſcaping into any other, ſhall, in conſequence of any law or regulation therein, be diſcharged from ſuch ſervice or labour, but ſhall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom ſuch ſervice or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the congreſs into this Union; but no new State ſhall be formed or erected within the juriſdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the conſent of the legiſlatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congreſs.

The congreſs ſhall have power to diſpoſe of, and make all needful rules and regulations reſpecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this conſtitution ſhall be ſo conſtrued as to prejudiſe any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect. 4. The United States ſhall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and ſhall protect each of them againſt invaſion; and on application of the legiſlature, or of the executive (when the legiſlature cannot be convened), againſt domeſtic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congreſs, whenever two-thirds of both houſes ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall propoſe amendments to this conſtitution, or, on the application of the legiſlatures of two-thirds of the ſeveral States, ſhall call a convention for propoſing amendments, which, in either caſe, ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of this conſtitution, when ratified by the legiſlatures of three-fourths of the ſeveral States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be propoſed by the congreſs: provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, ſhall in any manner affect the firſt and fourth clauſes in the ninth ſection of the firſt article; and that no State, without its conſent, ſhall be deprived of its equal ſuffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be as valid againſt the United States under this conſtitution, as under the confederation.

This conſtitution, and the laws of the United States which ſhall be made in purſuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land; and the judges in every State ſhall be bound thereby, any thing in the conſtitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The ſenators and repreſentatives before mentioned, and the members of the ſeveral State legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the ſeveral States, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport this conſtitution; but no religious teſt ſhall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public truſt under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States ſhall be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of this conſtitution between the States ſo ratifying the ſame.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous conſent of the States preſent, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, Preſident, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampſhire.—*John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.*

Maſſachuſetts.—*Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.*

Connecticut.—*Wm. Samuel Johnſon, Roger Sherman.*

New-York.—*Alexander Hamilton.*

New-Jerſey.—*William Livingſton, David Brearley, William Paterſon, Jonathan Dayton.*

Pennſylvania.—*Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzſimons, Jared Ingerſol, James Wilſon, Gouverneur Morris.*

Delaware.—*George Read, Gunning Bedford, jun. John Dickinſon, Richard Baſſett, Jacob Broom.*

Maryland.—*James M'Henry, Daniel of St Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.*

Virginia.—*John Blair, James Madiſon, jun.*

North-Carolina.—*William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamſon.*

South

South Carolina.—*John Rutledge, Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.*

Georgia.—*William Few, Abraham Baldwin.*

Atteſt. WILLIAM JACKSON, Sec.

In CONVENTION, Monday, Sept. 17. 1787.

PRESENT,

The States of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Mr Hamilton from New-York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Reſolved,

THAT the preceding conſtitution be laid before the United States in congreſs aſſembled; and that it is the opinion of this convention, that it ſhould afterwards be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates, choſen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification; and that each convention aſſenting to, and ratifying the ſame, ſhould give notice thereof to the United States in congreſs aſſembled.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this convention, that as ſoon as the conventions of nine States ſhall have ratified this conſtitution, the United States in congreſs aſſembled ſhould fix a day on which electors ſhould be appointed by the States which ſhall have ratified the ſame, and a day on which the electors ſhould aſſemble to vote for the preſident, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this conſtitution. That after ſuch publication, the electors ſhould be appointed, and the ſenators and repreſentatives elected; that the electors ſhould meet on the day fixed for the election of the preſident, and ſhould tranſmit their votes, certified, ſigned, ſealed, and directed, as the conſtitution requires, to the ſecretary of the United States in congreſs aſſembled; that the ſenators and repreſentatives ſhould convene at the time and place aſſigned; that the ſenators ſhould appoint a preſident of the ſenate, for the ſole purpoſe of receiving, opening, and counting the votes for preſident; and that, after he ſhall be choſen, the congreſs, together with the preſident, ſhould without delay proceed to execute this conſtitution.

By the unanimous order of the Convention,

GEO. WASHINGTON, Preſident.

William Jackſon, Secretary.

PARLIAMENT [p. 597.]

The Commons, Dec. 7. having reſolved into a committee of ſupply, the following reſolutions were moved by Mr Pitt, and carried without oppoſition: That 175,407l. 5s. 11d. be iſſued for the extraordinaries of his Majeſty's ſervices; 59,678l. 5s. for the extraordinaries of the army; for the ordnance 18,300l. 9d.; for the civil liſt 58,166l. for the repairs of Carleton houſe 20,000l.; 50,000l. for diſcharging the debts of the Prince of Wales; 100,000l. for the ſame purpoſe; 17,426l. 19s. 6d. to replace the like ſum iſſued from the Exchequer in conſequence of addreſſes.

When the Houſe was reſumed, Mr Burke, as chairman of the committee appointed to take into conſideration the anſwer of Mr Haſtings to the charges exhibited againſt him by the Houſe of Commons, reported to the Houſe, that the committee had attentively read and conſidered the ſaid anſwer, and had reſolved, that for avoiding any imputation of delay in the Commons, the following replication ſhould be ſent to the Lords.

"The Commons have conſidered the anſwer of Warren Haſtings, Eſq; to the articles of impeachment exhibited againſt him, and obſerve that the ſaid Warren Haſtings hath endeavoured to cover the crimes laid to his charge, by evaſive inſinuations and miſrepreſentations of facts; that the ſaid anſwer does give a gloſs and colouring, utterly falſe and untrue, to the various criminal matters in the ſaid articles; that the ſaid Warren Haſtings did, in fact, commit the numerous acts of extortion, bribery, peculation, cruelty, breach of faith, violation of the orders of the lawful authority to which he was ſubject, and of the various other offences and crimes of which he ſtands accuſed;—and the Commons, in full confidence of the truth and juſtice of their accuſation, and of the neceſſity of bringing him to a ſpeedy and exemplary puniſhment, and not doubting that their Lordſhips will uſe all becoming diligence to do juſtice to the proceedings of the Commons, and to vindicate the honour of the nation, do aver their charge againſt the ſaid Warren Haſtings to be true, and that he is guilty, in ſuch manner as he ſtands impeached; and that the Commons will be ready to prove their charges againſt him, at ſuch convenient time and place as ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe."

Repli-

Replication read a second time, and agreed to.

Mr Burke, Dec. 10. moved, That the replication should be sent up to the House of Lords. This motion was agreed to, and Mr Burke appointed the messenger. In carrying it up, he was attended by most of the members in opposition.—The Lords appointed the trial to take place on Feb. 13.

Mr Burke, Dec. 11. moved, That the committee to whom the answer of Mr Hastings had been referred, should be appointed managers of the prosecution against him.

This motion was agreed to; as were also the following ones, viz. That A. Wallis and R. Troward, Esqrs, be appointed solicitors for the prosecution; and that this House attend the trial, as a committee of the whole House.

Mr Fox rose, to move for the appointment of Philip Francis, Esq; to be one of the managers of the impeachment. He introduced this motion with a speech of some length, in which he urged the nomination of this gentleman with great earnestness.

After some debate a division ensued, when there appeared, for the motion 82, against it 120.

In the House of Lords, Dec. 12. Lord Kinnaird moved, to address his Majesty to give directions to prepare Westminster-hall for the trial of Mr Hastings, which was ordered; and his Majesty gave directions accordingly.

In the House of Commons, Dec. 10. The Secretary at War rose to open the business of the army-estimates. He began with observing, that the state of our foreign possessions, with respect to security against an enemy, had for some time been a source of anxiety, rather than of comfort to his Majesty's ministers.—It was proper to put them in such a respectable state of defence as would enable them to make a vigorous resistance, in case of an attack, till the arrival of succours. On this point, the governors and commanders of the West-India Islands, and of our other foreign possessions, had been requested to communicate their sentiments. A board of general officers had also been held, that they might give their opinions on the same subject. They had unanimously recommended the augmentation of our military establishment, for the adequate defence of our possessions. The ministry had found reason to concur in this opinion, and had therefore adopted the plan of augmenting the number of our land-forces. He proceeded to state the amount of this augmentation. In the present year, the number of men in commission was 9546, and the expence of their pay about 244,600l. In the ensuing year, it was proposed to have 22,610 men, the expence of whose maintenance would be about 315,000l. To compensate, in some measure, for this increase of establishment, his Majesty had graciously offered to consent to a reduction in the number of his household-troops. Our guards and garrisons, in 1787, amounted to 17,638 men; but, in the approaching year, it was proposed to reduce that number to 16,982. He hoped the House would not object to the plan now recommended to their consideration, as it contributed to remove all apprehensions for the safety of our foreign dominions, at an expence of no great moment. He concluded with moving a resolution to the purport above alluded to.

Col. Fitzpatrick spoke for a considerable time in disapprobation of the proposed increase. He adverted to the peace-establishment of 1783, which had then been considered as adequate to all the purposes of national defence. Before the present establishment should be altered, he conceived it incumbent on ministers to adduce some very strong grounds for the expediency of such a procedure. Those who brought forward this measure ought to have proved, since 1783, that our establishment had been inadequate to the defence of our several possessions, as to render an increase of troops necessary for that purpose. But nothing of this kind had been at all demonstrated. Our foreign possessions by no means appeared to him to be insecure. And, indeed, from the present state of our affairs, and our late success in baffling the designs of the French in Holland, he was inclined to consider a decrease of our forces as advisable rather than an increase. With regard to the expedient lately practised, of consulting the governors and general officers on this subject, he thought their opinions inadmissible. Hence appeared the propriety of a permanent appointment of a commander in chief of the army; in default of whom, recourse had been had to the informal mode which he had just hinted at.—As to the destination of the troops

to be raiſed in addition to the preſent eſtabliſhment, he remarked, that, if they ſhould be principally intended for the Weſt Indies, a very material queſtion would ariſe, namely, whether we ſhould concur in adopting a new ſyſtem of defence for thoſe poſſeſſions, and whether the increaſe of the land-forces was not likely to be ſucceeded by additional fortifications; in which caſe our navy, the proper defence of thoſe iſlands, would be neglected.—With regard to the reduction of the houſehold troops, that ſcheme might properly have been adopted without any increaſe of the other part of the army. He finally moved, as an amendment to the motion of the Secretary at War, that the number of men and ſums ſhould be the ſame as in the eſtabliſhment of the preſent year.

Mr Baſtard did not altogether approve the augmentation now propoſed, as he was not ſufficiently convinced of its neceſſity, and was of opinion that the increaſe of the army would diminiſh our ability of paying a regard to our navy, which he regarded as the ſole conſtitutional defence of this country. He deemed it more expedient to add to our marine, than to our military eſtabliſhment. However, as he had a great confidence in the adminiſtration now prevailing, he would not oppoſe the motion.

Gen. Burgoyne touched on the incompetency of a board of general officers to give their opinion to government on the ſubject of a general increaſe of the military force.

Mr Fox ſpoke warmly in oppoſition to the motion. He hoped the Houſe would not agree to a meaſure that was fraught with pernicious conſequences, beſides being juſtified by no grounds of expediency. He dwelt on the peace-eſtabliſhment of 1783, which had taken place during his adminiſtration. This eſtabliſhment, he ſaid, was nearly the ſame with that which prevailed in 1749, after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and alſo with that of 1763. If the number of troops employed in theſe two periods had proved ſufficient for our defence, when our foreign poſſeſſions were conſiderably more numerous than they are now, what reaſon could there be for increaſing the military eſtabliſhment at preſent? Surely none.—Some gentlemen had been led ſo far, by their confidence in the miniſter, as to ſeem willing to give him credit for his meaſures, without giving them that attentive conſideration which they deſerved. But ſome limits ought to be ſet to ſuch confidence. A general bill of credit to the miniſtry, ariſing from an exceſs of confidence, might lead to very improper conceſſions. He then adverted to the Heſſian treaty, to which he had not denied his approbation. But he apprehended, that, as this negotiation was intended for the increaſe of our military force, the augmentation now propoſed was even much more unneceſſary than it otherwiſe would have been. A treaty of this kind ought rather to have been accompanied with a diminution of our ordinary eſtabliſhment, as the natural conſequence of having a body of foreign troops ready at our call. The miniſter, he obſerved, had been ſaid to have diſconcerted the projects of the French, to have reſtored the true government of Holland, and to have recovered the former glory of this nation; but, though he was willing to give his tribute of applauſe to the Right Hon. Gentleman's conduct on the late occaſion, he had flattered himſelf, that very different conſequences would have reſulted from it. The œconomy of reduction would have been better adapted to ſuch a ſtate of affairs than the profuſion of augmentation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a ſpeech of ſome length, recapitulated many of the arguments urged againſt the motion, the grounds of which he explained, inſiſting, that in time of peace we ought to prepare for the contingencies of war, and that the deſign of the preſent augmentation was to prevent any ſudden or unſuſpected attacks which perhaps might be effected before we ſhould have time to embody our militia, or fit out our fleets. He alſo inſiſted, that his attention was equally directed to the navy, that 18,000 had been voted this year: which was an increaſe of 2000 ſince the laſt year; that the extraordinaries of the navy ſince the year 1783, amounted to a million and a half, and that thirty ſhips of the line had been launched ſince the laſt peace. Having adduced many arguments in ſupport of the meaſure, he ſubmitted to the Houſe, how far he ought to be indebted to their confidence.—On a diviſion, there appeared for the motion 242, againſt it 80; majority 162.

The ordnance eſtimates were then moved for; upon which Mr Adam roſe, and reprehended the meaſure about to be adopted for the eſtabliſhment of ſix companies

companies of military artificers of 100 men each. He earneſtly recommended to adminiſtration to delay the voting of the ordnance-eſtimates the ſame evening with thoſe of the army, eſpecially as there was to be an introduction of a new ſyſtem, which he conſidered as dangerous to the conſtitution, and merited the condemnation of every friend to his country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in refutation of Mr Adam's obſervation, produced the copy of a warrant which had been iſſued on a former occaſion, relative to the raiſing of men for the ſervice of the ordnance, and which warrant ſufficiently ſanctioned the intended ſyſtem.

Mr Fox obſerved, that he could not admit it as an inſtance of the Rt Hon. Gentleman's candour, to urge the paſſing of the vote for the novel augmentation of men for the ordnance-ſervice at that late hour in the evening. He wiſhed that the matter were diſcuſſed on a future day, as he thought not only the Houſe, but the country ought to be appriſed of the nature of the buſineſs. With regard to the paper alluded to, concerning the inſtructions given when a ſimilar propoſition was under conſideration, he thought proper to obſerve, that it was the production of the Rt Hon. Gentleman's own adminiſtration, and therefore was not applicable to the ſentiments now delivered by his Hon. Friend (Mr Adam).

Mr Courtenay cenſured the conduct of the preſent Maſter General of the Ordnance in a very warm manner. He ſaid, that ever ſince he came into office he had ſhewn a ſtrong paſſion for novelty, and had always prevailed on the Rt Hon. Gentleman to introduce and ſupport his meaſures in a very extraordinary and precipitate mode. He inſtanced the vote for an additional 5000l. per ann. to the ſervices of the ordnance for laſt year, which had been obtained in a hidden way, as no gentleman was appriſed of the contents of the eſtimate till the vote was paſſed. The preſent buſineſs, he obſerved, was conducted with a ſimilarity of aſpect, conſequently every member ought to be alarmed at the innovation of his Grace. He concluded by remarking, that he underſtood the eſtimates for Cumberland Fort alone would coſt the nation 100,000l. Sterling, which he looked upon as an immenſe ſum; and he condemned the meaſure for ſubjecting the ſix companies of artificers under military law. It was an attempt, he ſaid, to introduce ſlavery in a free country, and muſt have the abhorrence of every Britiſh ſubject.

Capt. Berkeley ſaid, that a few years ago, when he was at Gibraltar, it had been found expedient to keep the artificers under military law, as greater dependence could be placed on them when they were on that footing.

Mr Courtenay remarked, that the laſt Hon. Gentleman's obſervations made him again riſe to reſiſt the propoſition; for he knew of no law by which an honeſt artificer ought to be made ſubject to military regulations, and conſequently liable to be tried by courts-martial.

Mr Pelham wiſhed to know, whether or not the ſix companies of artificers were to be employed at home or in our diſtant colonies?

Mr Aldridge anſwered, that they were not to go out of the kingdom, but to be employed in Jerſey, Guernſey, Woolwich, Chatham, Portſmouth, Plymouth, and other places; and he ſpecified the particular diviſions of men. The warrant, he ſaid, ſets forth in its preamble, that it is propoſed the corps of military artificers ſhould conſiſt of ſix companies of 100 men each; who, from being ſubject to military diſcipline, would be more orderly in their behaviour, and more to be depended on than artificers hired in the common way. To each corps there is to be one commiſſioned officer, to be denominated a ſerjeant major, as overſeer of the whole corps, three ſerjeants, four corporals, and two drummers, &c.

Mr Pelham then aſſerted, that he conſidered it his duty, as well as that of every other member, ſtrenuouſly to oppoſe an innovation which muſt be dangerous to the conſtitution, by ſubjecting the free-born artificers of this country to military law.

The motion for the ordnance-eſtimates, including an additional ſum for the ſix new corps of artificers, was then put, when the Houſe divided, for the motion 140, againſt it 28.

On Dec. 11. the Commons in a committee upon the land-tax bill, Mr Roſe brought up two clauſes to be added; one of which was, that a warrant might be iſſued to diſtrain for non payment, without referring to the commiſſioners; and the other, that the collectors ſhould

be bound by a penalty of 40l. to ſettle their accounts, and give in their money within two years; which were agreed to.

Mr Gilbert reported the following reſolutions from the committee of ſupply: That 16,982 effective men, including 1,620 invalids, be employed for 1788;—that 598,637l. 2s. 10d be granted for maintaining them;—315,865l. 19s. 1d. for maintaining the forces in the plantations;—87581 14s. 9d. for difference between the charge of Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments;—11,292l 13s. for pay neceſſary to be advanced to troops in India;—6427l. 0s 6d. for General and General Staff Officers:—4273l. 2s. 2d. for full pay to Supernumerary Officers;—60 863l. 6s 8d. for allowances to Paymaſter-General, Secretary at War, &c.;—419 407l 0s. 1d. for the charge of the Office of Ordnance, for land ſervice, for 1788:—Which were read and agreed to.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, Dec. 12. roſe, and in an elegant ſpeech addreſſed the Houſe upon a topic which he declared he felt to be of the firſt conſequence to the rights of human nature: he was conſcious of his inability to undertake ſo arduous a taſk; but having pledged himſelf to his country and to the Houſe, he now ſtood forward the public accuſer of Sir Elijah Impey. He was actuated by no baſe motives of private pique or reſentment; for he ſcarcely knew Sir Elijah's perſon: he was not influenced by the ſpirit of party; for the cauſe of eternal juſtice, he hoped, had but *one* party, which conſiſted of every member of that Houſe, and every man of honour in the nation (a great call of hear, hear). He could not gratify his ambition, and aggrandize himſelf, by humbling a proud and powerful adverſary; nor could he even hope to acquire popularity, criminal proſecutions being by no means calculated to obtain that end. As it was, therefore, impoſſible that he could have any of thoſe objects in view, the Houſe, he hoped, would give him credit when he ſolemnly proteſted, he felt no other impulſe than a deſire to vindicate the cauſe of truth and juſtice, by bringing a great offender to the tribunal of this country, to anſwer for the groſs and wanton violation of that juſtice which was in ſo peculiar a manner committed to his charge. Sir Elijah arrived in India in the year 1774. The ſword of juſtice was delivered to him, to convince the nations of that diſtant part of the Britiſh dominions, that the ſupreme legiſlative power of this country was always attentive to the welfare of all its ſubjects. Very ſhortly after his arrival, the innocent blood of Nuncomar (innocent becauſe he was condemned by an unknown law, and by illegal evidence) was ſprinkled upon the ſeat of juſtice. This tranſaction he could not conſider in any other light than a premeditated murder. His luſt of power, malverſation of juſtice, and enormities, continued, until application was made to the Crown of England in the year 1776. Shortly afterwards it became an object of parliamentary inquiry; and the Commons of England, upon that inquiry, had cenſured him for his manifeſt perverſion of juſtice. A ſyſtem of corrupt laws, he ſaid, was worſe than no ſyſtem at all, for the laws of ſelf preſervation would ſtep in, and prevent violence to individuals. In the conduct of ſuch a corrupt ſyſtem he had diſgraced the ſacred character of a judge. "It was ſimilar to a churchman committing blaſphemy." After a great variety of other remarks of the ſame nature, Sir Gilbert adverted immediately to the charges, the particulars of which, he ſaid, he ſhould not attempt to elucidate, but content himſelf with delivering them at the table; and declaring, "that he as a member of the Houſe of Commons, ſtanding in his place, did charge Sir Elijah Impey, Knight, with high crimes and miſdemeanors, the contents of which were ſet forth in the papers which he had delivered."

The Speaker deſired to know, whether he meant to have the charges read at length, or read ſhort; and Sir Gilbert preferred the latter, as he intended to move to have them printed, and delivered to the members; after which he ſhould move that a committee might be appointed.

The clerk then read the heads of ſix charges.

1. The condemnation of Nuncomar. 2. The illegal extenſion of juriſdiction in the Dewanee. 3. His conduct at Patna. 4. Ditto at Benares. 5. His general mal-adminiſtration of juſtice, &c. 6. The affidavits.

Mr Pitt and Mr Fox agreed, that it would be proper to print the charges, and on Monday next to conſider of appointing a committee.

Mr

Mr Sheridan, Dec. 17. apologized for bringing forward a ſubject which had been already diſcuſſed this ſeſſion, the ordnance-eſtimates. He held in his hand a very valuable paper. It had been printed, and made part of the Journals of the Houſe—it was a report from the ordnance, made in 1783, and ſigned *Richmond*. He obſerved in it a propoſal to draft a number of men from the artillery, in order to form a corps of military artificers, whereby it was propoſed to ſave twelve or fifteen thouſand pounds annually, and after all, his Grace now comes and tells us, that if we will raiſe ſix hundred more men, we ſhall be able to ſave 3000l.! To be ſure, he muſt allow that the ſcheme appeared very feaſible at firſt. A number of workmen had always been employed at Woolwich at 2s. 6d. a-day; but men were to be detached from the artillery, who would work for 1s. 6d. a-day. He much feared, we ſhould find theſe but bad workmen, worſe ſoldiers, and ſtill worſe citizens; for they would be citizens without intereſt, ſoldiers without diſcipline, and workmen without ſkill. However, he made no doubt that his Grace had very cogent reaſons for ſuppoſing, that men who could earn 2s. 6d. a-day, would inliſt to work for 1s. 6d. perhaps, on account of the douceur of military diſcipline.—After ſtating what motions he ſhould make on this ſubject, he ſaid, he ſhould alſo move for an account of the expences of the Royal Powder-Mills. He inſiſted, that gunpowder came to government from theſe, at four times the price that it did by contract. Mr Sheridan then referred to the propoſed fortifications in the Weſt Indies. He did not mean, by animadverting on them, to convey the ſlighteſt reflection on the Noble Duke at the head of the ordnance; he really thought, that his Grace eſteemed fortifications to be eſſential to the ſalvation of the country; and was determined to force them through Parliament, *by hook or by crook*; and upon his conſcience, he believed, that his Grace would ſucceed. Preciſely the ſame arguments which had been uſed for fortifying at home, had been uſed for fortifying abroad, and tho' one had been rejected, the other had been adopted.

Mr Sheridan then moved his firſt motion, for an eſtimate of the expences of fortifying the Weſt-India iſlands; which, however, he afterwards withdrew.—He then moved ſeveral other motions, which were all agreed to.

Sir G. Elliot, in a few words, informed the Houſe, that he was happy at the delay his intended motion had met with, as he now thought it much more eligible to refer the charges to a committee of the whole Houſe, than to a ſelect committee, and ſhould move to that purpoſe.

Mr Pitt was happy that the Hon. Baronet had altered his motion. He hoped, that no Member of the Houſe was to be conſidered, by giving his vote for the commitment of the charges, as pledging himſelf to a decided opinion on the guilt contained in them; not only, not as to the *fact*, but, admitting the facts, not as to the *matter*. He himſelf, from the curſory view he had of them, could not pretend to give an opinion; and he confeſſed, that, even in the moſt ſerious charge of all, he had very ſtrong doubts, whether the facts alledged were contrary to the law of England.

Ordered to be committed on Feb. 4.
Adjourned to Thurſday, Jan. 31. 1788.

POTATOES.

THOMAS DODDS, gardener to John Parker, Eſq; of Marſhfield, near Settle, has lately made an experiment in ſetting Potatoes, which deſerves attention. One he planted whole, without cutting, and on the ſame piece of ground planted another, cut into ſets, and found the produce as follows: From the whole potato 217 were produced, one fourth of them large, and the others of a common ſize; and from the potato which was cut or ſliced, only 120 were produced. The potatoes were ſhewn to ſeveral gentlemen, who expreſſed their aſtoniſhment at the uncommon produce of the potato planted whole, and which now appears to be the beſt way, notwithſtanding the common method is to ſlice them.

BON MOT.

THE following ſprightly *Bon Mot* was uttered by a faſhionable and beautiful young lady at the weſt end of the town. The converſation turned on the ſubject of ſplendour and wealth, which of courſe met with many and animated advocates. The young lady obſerved with much *naiveté*, that for her part ſhe had no ambitious thoughts, and was perfectly well ſatisfied with her condition. "I do not," ſays ſhe, "even envy Majeſty itſelf; only take away the externals M and Y, and it remains *a jeſt*."

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

A View of the Engliſh Intereſts in India, &c. By W. Fullarton, M. P. continued. [p 600.]

HAVING conſidered the miſgovernment of our affairs on the coaſt of Coromandel, Mr Fullarton proceeds, with his uſual accuracy, to extend his obſervations on that ſubject to the other preſidencies.

"IF our condition be deſperate upon the Coaſt, it will appear not leſs deplorable in Bengal; when we conſider that the decline of that government has advanced with rapid ſtrides during peace, while Madras has ſuffered the devaſtations of war.

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NEW BOOKS.

A View of the Engliſh Intereſts in India, &c. By W. Fullarton, M. P. continued. [p 600.]

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Whether it be for the intereſt of England, every circumſtance conſidered, to retain her Indian poſſeſſions, is a queſtion too intricate and important for me to determine; but it appears an irreſragable truth, that if we are to exiſt at all in India, it muſt be in the character of a great, warlike, and territorial power—a power at all times able to exalt our allies, and to depreſs our enemies. We may farther venture to aſſert, that if any other ſyſtem be adopted, it will in fact prove an abſolute ſurrender of that country.

The means by which it is yet conceived practicable to reform our civil and military eſtabliſhments having been expreſſed at large in my annexed correſpondence with the board, it is unneceſſary to enumerate them at preſent: one thing however is indiſputable, that if government hope to preſerve a ſhred of their Indian empire, not a moment muſt be loſt in correcting the alarming outrages under which it labours;—in removing thoſe cauſes of diſſention that threaten its exiſtence; in reforming thoſe abuſes, civil and military, by which its ſtrength has been waſted, and its power decayed, and in bringing every man, meaſure, and reſource, of thoſe diſtracted ſettlements, into one decided point of obedience, operation, and effect.

Could we flatter ourſelves, that there is yet vigour, union, and integrity enough in the nation, to atchieve ſuch a re eſtabliſhment, it would not be chimerical to indulge the moſt exalted expectations. The intrinſic value of thoſe poſſeſſions would then be fully known to us. We ſhould then recogniſe the ineſtimable benefits, of which an equitable and united government could render them productive beyond all aggregate reſources in the Britiſh empire. The countries ſubject to our influence under any adminiſtration that did not openly cherish diſcord, and exult in malverſation, would yield an annual revenue of 10,000,000 l. Sterling, and would increaſe in value with every ſubſequent improvement. The manufactures of thoſe countries, if at all encouraged, would afford employment for the whole commercial ſtock of England. The ſhipping * engaged in that trade would ſwell into a formidable armament for the national defence. The reſources or finance of thoſe eſtabliſhments, where 1000 l. can hardly be raiſed at this moment, might be fixed on ſo ſecure a baſis, as to ſupport a pile of public credit, more wonderful than that of London or of Amſterdam, and enriched by a circulation more extenſive than the whole exchange of Europe.

To crown the ſeries; were it poſſible for us ever to be conſiſtent, ever to be upright, ever to be truſted, or ever to be truſt-worthy in the Eaſt; I may ven-

* At preſent the India ſhips are mere trading veſſels, without force, diſcipline, or defence; and in time of war are in danger of falling a prey to every well-armed privateer. But the ſlighteſt obſervation muſt ſuggeſt, that they ought to be all conſtructed on the principle of two deckers, as the Dutch India ſhips are; and, improving on that model, that they ſhould be well armed, completely manned, and ſubject to naval officers under the articles of war. In that event, whenever they had their war complements and inſtructions on board, they would form a fleet ſuperior to any probable attack. If it ſhould ever be judged expedient to build ſhips of force in India, a whole navy might be conſtructed at Bombay, and at other places on the Malabar coaſt, where Teek timber abounds.

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ture to aſſert, that the idea ſuggeſted in my annexed letter to the board, of granting permanent ſupport to the Gentoo intereſt throughout the Peninſula, in oppoſition to their invaders and oppreſſors, would unalterably attach the great maſs of the inhabitants to our cauſe, and leaving their native Rajahs in the full interior direction of their diſtricts, would afford us a voluntary contribution more than ſufficient to the whole ordinary and contingent charges of our Indian eſtabliſhments. An efficient re-eſpouſal of the cauſe and intereſts of the great Mogul, and of the Muſſulmen who predominate north of the Peninſula, is by no means incompatible with that ſyſtem, and in the preſent ſtate of the northern countries, would render us the immediate Paramounts of Indoſtan."

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The Princeſs of Orange, in a letter to the Duke of Brunſwick, dated Nov. 3. intimates to him a requeſt of the States of Holland, that 3000 or 4000 Proſſian troops may be allowed to remain in Holland for ſome time. She leaves it to his Highneſs's conſideration, if, after the arrangements taken to diſarm the unconſtitutional citizens of Amſterdam, he may not regard the ſatisfaction required by the King as fulfilled, and withdraw the troops, except the number the States have requeſted to be left. She likewiſe intercedes for the inhabitants of the provinces who are priſoners of war at Wezel; and concludes with expreſſing her obligations to the Duke for his conduct in executing the object of his commiſſion.

The Duke's anſwer is dated Nov. 5. by which he agrees to leave 4000 men in the province till his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known.

ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 1. The town has been amuſed for ſome days with the eccentric reveries of a maniac (one Stone), who had taken into his head to be in love with the Princeſs Royal, and to write to the Queen to let her know that he was in a ſtate of mental diſtraction, at the ſame time requeſting her daughter in marriage, aſſuring her Majeſty *that they ſhould be a very happy couple.* He was taken up, and examined by Sir Sampſon Wright, who committed him to Bridewell.

There were 31 ſhips fitted out at Hull the laſt ſeaſon for the whale fiſhery at Greenland and Davis's Straits, the burthen of which together amounted to 8160 tons. One of the ſhips was loſt; the other 30 arrived ſafe, and brought into port 110½ whales, and 7941 ſeals, which produced 3583 butts of oil and blubber, and 57¾ tons of bone. [See p. 516.]

Oct. 25. The commiſſioners of ſtamps, purſuant to an act of parliament let for three years the poſt horſe duty, as follows:

Diſtricts.	*Produce for the laſt* 12 *months.*	*Purchaſers names.*	*Sums given.*
North Britain, - -	L. 5167	Smith	L. 7467
Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmorland, -	3391	Dawſon.	4610
Yorkſhire, - - -	7365	Rutland.	7385
Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, Derbyſhire, and Staffordſhire,	7801	Clark.	9101
Lincoln, Nottingham, and Leiceſterſhire, - -	6225	Stanton.	6245
Northampton, Rutland, and Warwickſhire, -	7900	Worley	8920
Wilts, Worceſterſhire, & Glouceſterſhire. - -	7237	Perwin	7320
Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex, and Cambridgeſhire, -	7803	Cox.	7833
Bedford and Buckinghamſhire,	4877	Ditto.	5100
Huntingdon and Herts, -	7715	Weſtead.	7740
Surry, - - - - -	5753	Scarl.	6449
Middleſex, including London and Weſtminſter, -	13,262	Barker.	13284
Kent and Suſſex, - -	10,594	Cates.	11060

The gentleman who was preferred as the higheſt bidder for farming the duties on poſt horſes for North Britain, is George Smith of Broomhill, Eſq; near Aberdeen, after above an hour's conteſt with ten other gentlemen of North-Britain. He was accordingly declared *Farmer-General* of the whole of Scotland, being the firſt that ever had that title in this kingdom.

Dec. 8. The Mars E. Indiaman was ſtranded on the Goodwin Sands, ſix miles from Margate, about eight in the evening. She had made but one voyage: no lives have been loſt. Some part of her cargo has been landed, but is thought to be too much damaged to be of any uſe; the loſs to the Company muſt therefore be conſiderable.

Liſt of Trials at the Old Bailey in 1787.

	Capitally convicted.		*Convicted of felony.*		*Acquitted.*
Seſſ. 1.	21	—	51	—	36
Seſſ. 2.	20	—	50	—	47
Seſſ. 3.	15	—	74	—	51
Seſſ. 4.	10	—	60	—	61
Seſſ. 5.	22	—	60	—	60
Seſſ. 6.	20	—	99	—	66
Seſſ. 7.	6	—	50	—	36
Seſſ. 8.	9	—	62	—	35
	123		506		392

The numbers for the year preceding were, capital convicts 133—convicted of felonies 582—acquitted 430.

N. B. Petty larcenies, of which there were not above a dozen, are included under the head of felonies.

During the year 1786, the number executed was only 44.

The number from January 1787 to January 1788 amounts to no leſs than *one hundred!* of which *four* were on account of *forgery*.

London, Jan. 17. 1788. In Doncaſter laſt year there were 165 baptiſms, 159 burials, and 51 marriages. Decreaſed in baptiſms 9, increaſed in burials 65. The increaſe in the number of burials may in a great meaſure be attributed to the fatality lately attending the ſmall-pox; but by the introduction of inoculation a ſtop is nearly put to the ravages of that terrible diſtemper.

At Sheffield laſt year there were 1323 baptiſms, 393 marriages, 997 burials. Decreaſed in baptiſms 52, increaſed in marriages 3, decreaſed in burials 100.

At Nottingham laſt year there were 783 chriſtenings, 400 marriages, and 732 burials. Decreaſed in baptiſms 24, increaſed in marriages 3, decreaſed in burials 3.

At Derby there were 341 baptiſms and 299 burials

Whitby, Dec. 29. The eaſtern extremity of this town is ſituated on ſtrata of alum, rock, and freeſtone, covered with a looſe ſoil, that hath gradually accumulated to the depth of 14 feet, by lapſes in wet ſeaſons from an high and ſteep cliff running parallel to, and at a ſmall diſtance from the edge of the precipice next the ſea. This hath imperceptibly formed an eſplanade 300 yards long, and 80 in breadth; on which, in the year 1761, the foundations of a regular ſtreet were laid—the buildings having ſince rapidly increaſed to the number of 130, containing above a thouſand inhabitants. On the north-eaſt point of this plain ſtood a three gun battery, part of which in 1783 ſliding into the ſea, the cannon were removed; at the ſame time a narrow deep chaſm, of conſiderable length, was obſerved to run behind the houſes in a line with the baſe of the high cliff. Into this aperture, the rain-water entering to co-operate with innumerable quick-ſprings below, the ſeeds of deſtruction, although ſlightly obſerved, were diffuſively ſown; and prepared thoſe, not ſo ſanguine in their hopes as the poor people intereſted, to expect ſuch a terrible cataſtrophe as happened on the 24th of this month. At midnight, a ſtrong new-built quay, ſupporting a pile of buildings 80 feet above the margin of the ſea, unable to ſuſtain the preſſure of the earth above, menaced approaching danger. The people had hardly time to eſcape with their cloaths before it bowed, and fell with a thundering craſh, followed by large maſſes of earth intermixed with ſtones of three to ſix tons in weight. Five houſes more ſoon ſhared the ſame fate, torn from others which were left impending in different inclinations over the tremendous precipice.

Next morning preſented a more affecting ſcene—Buildings parting from their adjoining ones, forming rents from their roofs to the foundations ſeveral feet wide—others partly gone, leaving their unſupported walls and hanging rafters to follow; and to add to this diſtreſs, weighty portions of earth and ſtones began to deſcend from the high cliff upon the houſes ſituated at its foot. It was

now

now dangerous to advance near; the back buildings were ſoon buried, and the fronts impelled towards the ſtreet, overhanging their baſes, and ſeeming to threaten the acceleration of thoſe on the oppoſite ſide over the waſting rock.

Upon the high cliff, about 30 yards from its extremity, ſtands the maſſy old church, founded 1100 years ſince by one of the Northumbrian Kings: this venerable pile appeared in imminent danger, as the ground was obſerved to ſink at ten yards diſtance from its tower. Should this part of the church-yard give way, a body of earth, whoſe ſurface contains above two acres, muſt inevitably overwhelm the remaining buildings in Henrietta ſtreet. But this view, although awful, was little, compared with the affecting exclamations of above 200 poor people, who eſcaped half naked, with a ſcanty portion of their goods, from the general wreck. The feeling heart will eaſily imagine how diſtreſſing the appearance of numbers of the ſick and dying muſt be, carried by their friends perhaps, to expire in the firſt hoſpitable place that would afford them ſhelter.

One hundred and ninety-ſix families were now deſtitute, in this inclement ſeaſon, of houſe, fire, or food. The doors of the humane were thrown open, and every comfort adminiſtered.

A liberal ſubſcription for the relief of the ſufferers hath been begun by the principal inhabitants; but this will by no means be adequate to the loſs ſuſtained by the late proprietors and their tenants. One perſon whoſe rentals amounted to L. 100 annually, cannot now find the place on which his property ſtood."

SCOTLAND.

Dec. 10. Came on, before the High Court of Juſticiary, at Edinburgh, the trial of Peter Wiſhart, accuſed of murdering his wife, by ſetting fire to her cloaths on Sunday the 26th of Auguſt laſt. The evidence, being entirely circumſtantial, was exceedingly intricate and myſterious. On the part of the proſecution, it was proved, that, on the night previous to her death, the deceaſed had expreſſed the utmoſt terror at being left alone with her huſband; that ſhe ſeemed ſtrongly impreſſed with the idea, that ſomething fatal would happen to her; that ſhe begged one of the witneſſes to procure two chairmen to ſit up with her during the night; that about four o'clock in the morning ſhe was heard crying, *Murder, Murder, Guard, Guard*: That ſhe then left her houſe and ran to the guard-houſe, from which ſhe was carried home by force by a party of the guard: That the defunct took hold of one of the ſoldiers by the coat, and afterwards took off his hat, inſiſting that he would ſtay all night, for ſhe was afraid, when he was gone, "that Peter would do with her as he pleaſed:" That immediately before Wiſhart and his wife were left alone, the pannel appeared much agitated; he had lighted a candle, although it was "good day light," and had put off his ſhoes, which he threw with violence to the other ſide of the room, and put on a pair of new ſhoes: that about half an hour after they were thus left, at the time when her death muſt have happened, the neighbours, both below and above, diſtinctly heard a noiſe, and the defunct calling out, "*Murder, Murder, Hell, Hell.*" Silence then prevailed; only ſomething heavy was heard trailing along the floor: That upon one of the neighbours going in to the houſe, and inquiring what was become of Mrs Wiſhart, her huſband at firſt ſaid, ſhe had gone out; but afterwards, when the burnt body of the defunct was obſerved lying on the floor, and covered with a blanket, he denied that it was the body of his wife: That upon his then being aſked, "Poor man, what is the meaning of all this?" he anſwered, "*I am a poor man, indeed.*" Upon this he left the houſe without any other perſon having ſeen him there; but at ſeven o'clock, he came up to a guard-ſoldier at the head of the Old Aſſembly Cloſe, and aſked him if he had ſeen his wife, for that ſhe had gone out of the houſe, and was mad? He then diſappeared, and in a few days was apprehended near Haddington.

The evidence brought in exculpation, on the part of the priſoner, went to prove that his general character was that of an inoffenſive ſimple man; that his behaviour as a huſband was rather affectionate than otherwiſe; and that there was no quarrel, or cauſe of quarrel between him and his wife, nor any circumſtance in his previous conduct, that gave the leaſt indication of ſo horrid a purpoſe as murder: That the woman was of a violent temper, and on that night was in the delirium of a fever: That on the forenoon ſhe had cauſed a letter to be written to her ſiſter in Perth, begging

ſhe would immediately come over, as ſhe thought herſelf in a dying way, and ſhe was the propereſt perſon to take care of her. In this letter, ſhe expreſſed no apprehenſion with reſpect to her huſband, nor made any complaints againſt him: That the purpoſe for which ſhe wanted the chairmen was, not to ſit up with her, but to go meſſages to a brewer and diſtiller, to whom ſhe owed money, and with whom, ſhe ſaid, ſhe wiſhed to ſpeak before her death: That both her words and actions, in the courſe of that evening, were wild and incoherent; that the cry of *murder*, which was heard about two hours before her death, was occaſioned by one of the neighbours attempting to ſtop her in the paſſage, or ſtaircaſe, when ſhe was running to the guard-houſe: That the pannel had ſat up with his wife on the Thurſday and Friday nights, and been attentive in giving her medicines, water-gruel, &c.: That on the Saturday night he was afraid he would not be able to pay her ſufficient attention, and therefore ſent to Mrs Grant, one of her friends, begging that ſhe would come and ſit up with his wife all that night: That on Mrs W calling for doſes of laudanum, or ſome other medicine, oftener than was preſcribed by the ſurgeon, the huſband, to deceive her, had given her ſome of the medicine mixed with water; this ſhe inſiſted was poiſon, and then became averſe to take from him either medicine or water-gruel; That ſometimes, in the courſe of the night, ſhe kept a lighted candle within the bed: That at one time the priſoner, from fatigue and want of reſt, had fallen aſleep, and could not be awakened, but with the utmoſt difficulty; and, laſtly, that at the very time the laſt cry of *murder* was heard, water was running plentifully down from the floor of Wilhart's houſe.

The jury returned a verdict, finding, by a very great plurality of voices, the libel *not proven*. Whereupon the priſoner was abſoilzied and diſmiſſed from the bar.

The Court of Seſſion lately determined a curious cauſe, the queſtion which gave riſe to it amounting to the enormous ſum of *threepence* Sterling! However trifling this cauſe may appear at firſt view, it is of infinite importance to the retail-traders and others in this country, who have long had much trouble in their buſineſs about the copper coinage. It has for near three years been a practice of many perſons to refuſe the copper coin of his preſent Majeſty; and in the year 1785 ſeveral traders in Jedburgh, as well as in other places, entered into an aſſociation to refuſe, without diſtinction, all the halfpence of his preſent Majeſty. John Hall, tackſman of the toll-bar at Newton, went into the ſhop of one of the aſſociators, and bought ſome tobacco, for which he offered ſix genuine halfpence of the coinage of George III. which the ſhopkeeper knocked out of his hand, and afterwards took them from the floor, and returned them to John Hall, with a good deal of abuſive language, ſaying he would have nothing to do with halfpence of the coinage of the preſent reign, and took back his tobacco. John Hall, and the Procurator-Fiſcal for the county, brought an action againſt him for damages and expences. The ſheriff found, that "the defender keeping a public ſhop was bound to deliver the tobacco demanded, to accept in payment the true coin of George III. and that the refuſing thereof was illegal; and therefore found the defender liable in one penny damages, and in full expences of proceſs." The matter was then brought before the Court of Seſſion, and the Lord Ordinary ordered the halfpence that had been offered in payment to be ſubmitted to aſſay-maſters in Edinburgh, to ſee if they were genuine, who returned a report, that they could not with certainty ſay if they were real or counterfeit. The halfpence were then ſent to the officers of the mint of London for inſpection, who returned a report, "That the ſaid halfpence are not without ſuſpicion, though they believed them to be good; that they had loſt the nicer marks by which the queſtion might be determined with certainty; but that, after examining them attentively, and conſulting with the aſſay-maſters, gravers, and other moneyers of that office, they had good reaſon to believe the ſaid ſix halfpence to be all genuine coins, and not counterfeits." The Lord Ordinary, after this report, abſoilzied the defender from the action, and found expences due to neither of the parties. The matter was then brought under the conſideration of the whole Lords. The defender ſtated in his defence, that no perſon is bound to diſpoſe of his goods till he is perfectly ſatisfied with what he gets in return. The Court of Seſſion, however, took up the cauſe upon the general ground

ground of the illegal aſſociation, and were pleaſed to "adhere to the Lord Ordinary's interlocutor, in ſo far as concerns John Hall, the private petitioner; but found the combination entered into by the reſpondent, not to receive in payments the copper coin of his preſent Majeſty George III. was improper and illegal, and therefore fined him in the ſum of 5 l. Sterling to the poor of the parish of Jedburgh, and found him liable in ſuch expences as the Procurator-Fiſcal ſhall depone he laid out previous to the date of this interlocutor, (which was afterwards modified by the Lord Ordinary to 16 l.), and in the expence of extract." The reſpondent gave in a reclaiming petition againſt this deciſion; but the court refuſed the ſame, and adhered to their interlocutor, which aſcertains this point, ſo important to the retail traders in this country.

Glaſgow, Dec. 10. Yeſterday we were viſited by a great fall of rain, accompanied by a little ſnow. In the evening it abated; but about eight o'clock at night a dreadful torrent again commenced, and continued, without intermiſſion, till about ſix o'clock this morning; during which time the Clyde had overflowed its banks, and ſwelled to ſuch a degree that the whole of the Laigh Green, Bridgegate-ſtreet, and a good part of the Saltmarket, King's ſtreet, &c. &c. were laid under water, to the depth, in ſome places of theſe ſtreets, of three or four feet. The moſt of the inhabitants of the ground floors in the Bridgegate were obliged to abandon them about one or two o'clock in the morning; others who had remained till the waters had increaſed in ſuch a manner as made it impoſſible for them to get safe out without aſſiſtance, were conveyed from their houſes by a boat, which, though pretty large, was eaſily navigated in any part of the Bridgegate.

Grangemouth, Dec. 10. "The great rain we had laſt night and this morning, which has melted all the ſnow, raiſed Carron river and the Grangemouth to an amazing height. In the former river, two ſloops, coal-loaded, were driven from their moorings, and carried with great rapidity down the river, but were got ſecured without damage; and the latter hath laid great part of the country under water. The Canal has alſo been running over its banks, and, notwithſtanding all the ſluices running, and the water going over the top of the gates, there was near ten feet water in it great part of this day. It is now, however, greatly ſubſided."

Perth, Dec. 12. A moſt affecting and melancholy accident happened on Monday laſt oppoſite to Stobhall. Two lads croſſing the river Tay, unluckily overſet the boat, a very little above the *Linn of Campſie*. This cataract has long been conſidered as a very great natural curioſity; it is formed by a ſtupendous pile of rocks, on which the water breaking, rolls down the precipice with amazing force, and being confined in a very narrow channel, occaſions a great ſuction for a conſiderable way above. One of the young men has not been heard of: The other providentially caught hold of a projection of the main body of a rock; and there, upon a few feet only of dry footing, (for the water was uncommonly ſwelled), he was obliged to continue till the afternoon of next day; when, at a very great riſk, a boat was conveyed to the place where he was, by means of anchors, ropes, &c. —The dreadful ſituation in which he was placed cannot be eaſily deſcribed; the noiſe of the water prevented his voice reaching the ſhore, and the multitude were only capable of making ſigns to him of their inability to help him; and as the water was apparently ſwelling, the proſpect of being deprived of the few feet of *terra firma* he enjoyed, made his ſituation of the moſt diſtreſſing kind, and could only be increaſed by a cold, dark, rainy, boiſterous night.—Happily, he is at preſent a good deal recovered.

Mean ſtate of Fahrenheit's Thermometer in degrees and decimals for each month in 1787.

January,	38.73	July,	56.11
February,	40 10	Auguſt,	58.72
March,	45 95	September	53.45
April,	38 66	October,	45.12
May,	49 32	November,	40 53
June,	53 60	December,	37.53

Mean ſtate of the Thermometer for the year 1787, 46.44

By comparing this with obſervations made in the country, a ſmall difference will be found on account of the ſituation of the Thermometer, this being in an eaſtern expoſure in the city of Edinburgh. The obſervations were made at eight o'clock, mornings and evenings.

Cal. Mere.

The

The LONDON General Bill of Christenings and Burials, from December 12. 1786, to December 11. 1787; with the diseases and casualties, &c. [vol 48. p 659]

Christened			Buried			Decreased in the burials this year 1105.
	Males	8929		Males	9821	
	Females	8579	17508	Females	9528	19349

	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Between	Under 2	6119	20 and 30	1587	60 and 70	1346	100	0
	2 and 5	1888	30 and 40	1840	70 and 80	897	101	0
	5 and 10	874	40 and 50	1959	80 and 90	374	102	1
	10 and 20	863	50 and 60	1556	90 and 100	44	106	1

Diseases.						*Casualties, &c.*	
Abort. and Stillb.	627	Cough, and Hooping-Cough	228	Lethargy	7		
Abscess	5	Dropsy	820	Livergrown	1	Broken Limbs	3
Aged	1176	Evil	10	Lunatic	38	Bruised	1
Ague	6	Fever, ditto malignant scarlet, spotted, and purples	2887	Measles	84	Burnt	15
Apoplexy and Sud.	188	Fistula	5	Miscarriage	2	Drowned	106
Asthma and Phthisick	358	Flux	7	Mortification	182	Excessive Drinking	8
Bedridden	4	French Pox	48	Palsy	57	Executed	24
Bleeding	8	Gout	42	Pleurisy	13	Found Dead	4
Bloody-flux	1	Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	51	Quinsy	5	Frighted	1
Bursten and Rupture	5	Grief	1	Rheumatism	3	Killed by Falls, and several other Accidents	49
Cancer	76	Headach	1	Scald head	1	Killed themselves	23
Canker	1	Headmouldsh. Horshoehead, and Water in the Head	45	Scurvy	2	Murdered	2
Chicken-pox	1	Impostume	2	Small Pox	2418	Overlaid	2
Childbed	213	Inflammation	168	Sore Throat	27	Poisoned	3
Cold	1	Jaundice	62	Sores and Ulcers	7	Scalded	2
Cholic, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts	6	Leprosy	1	St Anthony's Fire	8	Smothered	1
Consumption	4579			Stoppage in Stom.	3	Starved	3
Convulsions	4159			Surfeit	3	Suffocated	6
				Teeth	400		
				Thrush	32		
				Vomit. and Loosness	1		
				Worms	9		

The EDINBURGH General Bill of Mortality for 1787.

	Buried in the city.			*West kirk.*			*Canongate.*			*Calton*				Age.	No
	Mal.	Fem	Tot	Mal	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem	Tot.	Mal.	Fem	Tot.	In all.	Under 2 years	638
Jan.	36	42	78	29	14	43	16	25	41	28	16	44	206	Between	
Feb	33	29	62	22	19	41	14	11	25	15	22	37	165	2 & 5	175
Mar	30	29	59	15	21	36	13	18	31	23	20	43	169	5 & 10	93
April	25	25	50	19	25	44	11	14	25	16	14	30	149	10 & 20	82
May	13	29	42	19	18	37	13	7	20	12	19	31	130	20 & 30	111
June	22	27	49	12	20	32	11	12	23	12	10	22	126	30 & 40	126
July	23	26	49	13	22	35	16	14	30	8	16	24	138	40 & 50	142
Aug.	21	24	45	14	19	33	13	10	23	11	11	22	123	50 & 60	135
Sept.	17	31	48	25	22	47	13	14	27	13	12	25	147	60 & 70	135
Oct.	17	25	42	17	24	41	7	13	20	21	15	36	139	70 & 80	133
Nov	23	32	55	19	22	41	14	13	27	16	17	33	156	80 & 90	51
Dec	29	33	62	26	28	54	9	21	30	18	15	33	179	90 & 100	5
Total	289	352	641	230	254	484	150	172	322	193	187	380	1827	100 & 105	1

Diseases, &c.

Aged	205	Consumption	535	Found dead	2	Killed by falls	13	Small pox	164
Asthma	19	Convulsions	4	Gravel	7	Lethargy	1	Sore throat	1
Bedridden	1	Cramp	1	Hanged	4	Measles	30	Stillborn	68
Bowelhive	142	Croop	1	Headach	1	Nerves	6	Stoppage in stomach	1
Bruised by a cart	1	Draughts	1	Hysterics	4	Overgrowth	1	suddenly	29
Burnt	2	Dropsy	21	Iliac passion	5	Pains	2	swelling	6
Cancer	2	Drowned	3	Inflammation	2	Palsy	15	Teething	120
Childbed	21	Evil	3	—— in the head	1	Rheumatism	3	Vomiting	1
Chincough	123	Fever	218	Inward trouble	1	Rupture	1	Water in head	18
Cold	4	Flux	4	Jaundice	7	Scurvy	1		

Burials in Glasgow, males 893, females 866; total 1759.

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